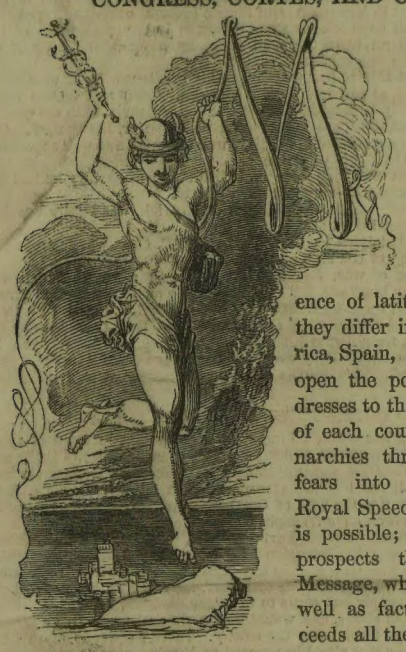
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 246.—Vol. X.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1847. [Sixpence.

CONGRESS, CORTES, AND COMMONS.



ANIFOLD practice seems to have created a regular legislative season, which visits all countries blessed with Constitutions about the same period, with less variation than might be expected from difference of latitude. However much they differ in other respects, America, Spain, France, and England open the political year with addresses to the "collective wisdom" of each country. The three Monarchies throw their hopes and fears into a cautiously-worded Royal Speech, saying the least that is possible; the Republic hears its prospects through a President's Message, which gives arguments as well as facts, and in quantity exceeds all the Royal Speeches of all the Monarchs of Europe for a century put together. But, according to Sir Francis Head, immensity is the characteristic of nature in America: everything is on the largest scale, and even the mighty flood of words annually poured out before the assembled Congress is quite in proportion to Niagara and the Mississippi. Only when spread out before the eyes of the little men and amid the little things of Europe does it appear excessive. This is not unusual in cases of displacement; all things are seen best in their place—*in situ*, as the geologists say. The Pyramids themselves are no such great things as they stand in the Desert, but they would make a terrible sensation if dropped down in Cornhill.

Not dissimilar is the effect of the President's Message placed beside the Speech of an European Royalty; the latter is dwarfed down into something very insignificant. As the Transatlantic production arrived at nearly the same time with the Speech of the Queen of Spain, on the Opening of the Cortes, the comparison is, as it were, forced upon us. It is, besides, the Legislative Season: the French Chambers this week have commenced their sitting, and our own House of Commons begins its labours with the opening of the next; we have, therefore, an opportunity of examining and comparing a whole cluster of these anticipatory Addresses; they differ much from each other, and yet they are not without a certain resemblance—the differences spring from national character and institutions; the resemblance arises from feelings common to almost all mankind. Thus, whether we read Speech or Message, we shall find a disposition to touch lightly on difficulties and disasters; a wish to rate, at least at their full value, all advantages, financial or military; in short, to paint the national prospects in that artistic spirit that makes the best of everythiug, and works rather in the sunshine of a Claude than the gloom of a Salvator Rosa. The materials differ, but the treatment, the handling, to adopt the technicalities of the Atelier, are much the same. Shadows cannot be left out entirely, but black need not be made so very black; they may also be compensated by the judicious throwing in of lights beside them; and it is a general rule to make the perspective as golden as possible.

The principle holds good, whether we examine the mere sketches and outlines given in Royal Speeches, or the finished picture of the President's Message. How ably, for instance, Mr. Polk, in his this year's exhibition, has brought out all the incidents of the Mexican quarrel! The background of the piece is crowded with wrongs and outrages committed on the Star-spangled Banner; but they are clearly defined, and lead the eye gradually to the bold aud massive grouping of an American army occupying the Mexican territory. And here, what an opportunity for brilliant colouring! Nor is it thrown away; the foreground is full of the finest effects that can be produced by the political pencil. Aggrandisement, acquisition of territory, victory, injuries avenged, and outrages atoned for—all these are matters of congratulation to the Sovereign people; as we examine it, only one regret arises; it is a pity, it is a cause even of mournful reflections, that the "free and enlightened citizens" of the Great Republic, can exhibit as great a love of conquest, and what is called glory, as any despot of the old history of Europe; war is evidently the game of people, as well as Kings, and, with this example before our eyes, it is evident that much good indignation against the selfish ambition of Monarchs has been thrown away. If Louis the Fourteenth had had to meet a Parliament, or Chamber, he might have used language not dissimilar to that of the President's Message; such is the continual tendency of extremes to meet, and show the greatest opposites together. A King, too, would touch lightly on such disagreeable topics as debt and increased taxation, as the consequence of all this glory; and, with the same instinct, writes President Polk; the price to be paid for the laurels occupies but slight consideration, compared with the elaborate description of how they were sown and how well they have been reaped. Millions of dollars melting down, or passing away in the smoke of gunpowder, is not a pleasant sight to place before the eyes of any nation; so, on the broad canvass occupied by the tableau of American affairs, it is cast discreetly into the shade.

Turn we now to the Royal Speech of Spain, which has all the defects of such manifestocs highly exaggerated. A Ministry without a policy, speak, through a Queen without power, to a Chamber



PROCESSION OF KING LOUIS PHILIPPE TO OPEN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—DRAWN AND ENGRAVED IN PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

without independence; yet what a flourish of phrases, that examined, mean nothing! They are worse than merely negative —they are calculated to mislead and deceive. A State may wish to conceal its poverty; but to pretend to riches while it is on the verge of insolvency, is something criminal. While the Spanish Ministry boast of improved financial prospects, they are shuffling off payment of their foreign creditors by every possible device! They talk of order and security, and they fire volleys of musketry on liberal candidates at elections, and arrest and imprison a representative of the people when on his way to take his seat in the Cortes. They speak gravely of augmenting the navy: no one could gather from their words that a Spanish navy does not exist; that the whole fleet of the Power that once held two worlds in its grasp, might lie in one basin of a Liverpool dock. The Spanish Speech is eminently national in all this: words, promises, rhetorical flourishes abound among the people who live on the recollections of a mighty past; they seem to think—perhaps do actually believe—that they are still in the days of Philipses and Charleses, and are still the possessors of invincible Armadas and inexhaustible gold mines. As the Spanish beggar throws his threadbare cloak over his tattered rags with a picturesque grace and dignity unattainable by those who, in other lands, wear "robes and furred gowns," so Spanish statesmen adopt the language that might befit the most palmy state of wealth and power, and use it with such an air of earnestness and self belief, that we involuntarily give their assertions a certain degree of credit, even against the evidence of our own senses. The decayed gentleman in Elia's exquisite essay, who, by his magnificent manner of dealing with the evidences of poverty, impressed his visitors with a certain vague feeling of the presence of wealth, as if they were still, at least, under its shadow, and that the family plate and liveries must be somewhere in the next room, is the type of the Spanish nation; and the Ministerial Address is drawn up with a perfect knowledge of the national character.

Our own Royal Speech, and that of the French King to the Chambers, come close together; affairs in both countries are in many respects in a parallel position; the *entente cordiale* between Windsor and the Tuileries has been somewhat chilled, though the "friendly assurances" it is customary for all nations to receive from each other, even when actually preparing for mutual throat-cutting on the most extensive scale, will hardly be withheld. The domestic difficulties that press upon both countries will lessen the inclination to pursue the cause of quarrel—a very petty one as it stands—to all the bitterness of which it is capable. England has to provide for an evil day in Ireland, and France has to deal with an unusual mass of suffering in her provinces, which leaves her no cause for exultation over her neighbour. And as both France and England are, and must continue to be, the champions of civilisation and Constitutional Government in Europe, they will be forced to act together in the conflict that seems to threaten us from the East; the Cossack has advanced another stage from his steppes and plains; may he not remember the banks of the Loire and Seine, and try again whether his lance cannot open him a path to them? Austria and Prussia have so long been employed in crushing all national spirit among their people, that they have had no eyes for anything else. They have thought Liberty their greatest enemy, and now they have the Colossus of Absolutism darkening their threshold: to drive him back, they must evoke the very spirit of nationality they have so carefully destroyed. It is impossible for England and France to stand aloof and estranged from each other while all these elements of discord are uniting. Far more dangerous to the peace of Europe is the progress of Russia westward than any marriages or alliances of the Bourbon race. Next to their domestic difficulties, the questions arising from the internal relations of Europe will form an important part of the approaching debates of the French and English Legislatures, whether they are given a prominent place in the two Royal Speeches or not.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Political anxiety at home and abroad, famine in the country, and monetary crisis at the Bourse, are combined with a still more insidious and more general evil, which makes its way into every house, in spite of doors and windows, and of porters more watchful and surly than Cerberus, and whether the masters are rolling in riches or sore pinched by their last railway speculation. This irresistible enemy is—Influenza! All Paris has colds—all Paris coughs,—from Faubourg St. Antoine to Barrière de l'Etoile; and there are certain hours of the day, at which the temperature suddenly falls, that, if you lend an attentive ear, sounds will reach you like the groanings of the earth before an earthquake—it is the 990,000 inhabitants of Paris coughing. Sermons, as well as plays and operas, are rendered inaudible by the sneezing choruses of the audiences.

In spite, however, of evils moral and evils physical, we keep up to our old standard of gaiety. In the public balls, the masked assemblies, the *bals costumés*, joy is rife and pleasures fierce. Political squabbles have not quite marred more private *réunions*. We had a ball at the Duke de Nemours' on Saturday, where none but the *élite* were admitted. Above all the beauties present towered in loveliness the illustrious lady who gave the party, and, next to her, the Princesses, her sisters-in-law. Prince de Ligne, the Belgian Ambassador, has given likewise a magnificent ball; whilst, at Lady Normanby's, there has been but a limited assembly, owing to the isolation of the British Embassy at this moment; but the costumes were brilliant beyond measure, and, most of all, those of the most triumphant beauties of the party, the Duchesse d'Istrie and Lady Normanby's lovely niece. Lady Jane Peel and Lady Dorothea Campbell have likewise had what we French, in imitation of you, call *Raouts*, and the Italians *Conversaziones*.

Mr. Tudor is preparing to give parties, on a scale of magnificence surpassing all that he has done before; and the tattlers here pretend that he has had his whole house, for the occasion, decorated with devices, cyphers, and armorial bearings of that family best known in the other Royal branch of Ap Tudor. The first assembly is to come off next week, very *àpropos* to chronicle the gay doings of the *haut monde*. Viscomte Delaunay has announced his "Resurrection"—given as a prologue, and all Paris is awaiting his first *mise en scène* of the perpetual comedy of Parisian society.

The tide of pleasure in private society will not, however, completely set in before we have one of the *Bals de la Liste Civile*, one of the crowded official balls at Court, which, visited by all classes that possess affluence, stirs up rivalry, stimulates all parties to vie in eclipsing each other. But the King and the elder members of the Royal Family are plunged in gloom, owing to the distress of France at home, and to her having quarrelled violently with all the great powers; with England about Spain; with Prussia, Russia, and Austria, about Cracow. The state of the Bank of France, which, after borrowing three millions from the Bank of England, must have five millions more, or stop cash payment, is another source of Royal gloom. The King and Queen and Duchess of Orleans found duties more in accordance with their soul's sadness, in celebrating the anniversary of the death of poor Princess Marie, the gifted sculptress of the statue of Joan of Arc. I took the occasion of this ceremony to visit the mausoleum which the Orleans have raised for their race in their ancient hereditary appanage, the town of Dreux. The edifice they have erected is magnificent and imposing beyond measure, and there they have prepared tombs for three generations of their family.

The despatches of the Ministers of the respective countries, just published by the French Government, will give rise to the most violent explosion of oratory, and to the most derogatory scenes. If you will compare a letter I wrote to you two months since, with their contents, you will find a correct statement of the wonderful *exposé* now made, officially and publicly, in those documents, whose personality and virulence have set at defiance all international courtesy, and all the most respected habits of diplomacy.

FRANCE.—THE OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

The Chambers were opened on Monday by the King in person, with all the accustomed ceremonial. The whole of the distance from the Tuileries to the Palais Bourbon was lined on both sides with National Guards and troops of the Line; whilst, on the Place de la Concorde strong detachments of Municipal Guards kept back the spectators as far as the first fountain.

The doors were thrown open at the Chamber of Deputies at ten o'clock, for such persons as had been favoured with tickets; but, before that hour arrived, a number of sight-seers had assembled outside, anxious to secure the best places. By eleven o'clock nearly all the seats reserved for the public were occupied, ladies occupying the front of all the galleries and the *pourtour* which runs round the Chamber below.

The arrangements in the interior of the Chamber were similar to those of former years. The Royal seat was placed on a wide estrade, raised over the spot where the President of the Chamber usually sits. At each side of it were arranged tabourets of crimson velvet, edged with gold lace, for the four Princes. High above the platform rose a rich canopy, also of crimson velvet and gold, surmounted on the centre and sides with fasceaux of tri-coloured flags. Below the platform were disposed benches for the Ministers, the grand deputations of the two Chambers, general officers, members of the Council of State, and other dignitaries.

About twelve a few Peers and Deputies began to arrive. Amongst the earliest were the Marquis de Boissy, Count de Murat, Count de Montalembert, M. Leserjeant de Monnecove, M. C. Laffitte, M. O. Barrot, &c. M. Thiers entered rather late, and was warmly greeted by his friends.

A little before one, the Diplomatic Corps took their seats in the tribune reserved for them, close to that of the ladies of the Royal Family; they were all in grand uniform, with stars and orders, and presented a very brilliant appearance. The Marquis of Normanby, who was seated next to the Turkish Ambassador, attracted very general attention.

Shortly after the Ministers entered the Chamber in full official costume, headed by Marshal Soult, the President of the Council, and took their places below the platform. On the right were placed Marshal Soult, M. Guizot, Baron de Mackau, General de St. Yon de Moline, and M. de Salvandy; and, on the left, M. Dumon, M. Lacave-Laplagne, M. Cunin-Gridaine, M. Duchâtel, and M. Martin (du Nord).

The Ministers had barely time to take their places, when the Queen's tribune was thrown open, and her Majesty entered, followed by Madame Adelaide, the Duchesses of Orleans, and other Princesses. Loud cries of "Vive la Reine!" greeted her arrival. The young Duchess de Montpensier was the grand object of attraction. She was simply dressed, in a dark-coloured dress and yellow bonnet, lined inside with pink, and looked exceedingly interesting. Amongst so many Princesses remarkable for their personal attractions, it was universally admitted that she was worthy to take her place in such a circle.

A little after one the cannon of the Invalides gave notice that the King had left the Tuileries, and in about ten minutes after, a flourish of trumpets and drums outside the Chamber announced his Majesty's arrival. Soon after the Grand Deputations, which had received the King, entered the Chamber—Duke Pasquier at the head of the Peers, and M. Sauzet at the head of the other Chamber, and took their seats in front of the Throne. After them came the General Officers, Aides-de-Camp, the Equerries, the Colonels of the National and Municipal Guards, and the other officers who had composed the Royal Cortège. They ascended the steps leading to the platform, and ranged themselves in close rank behind the King's seat, presenting a most brilliant display of crosses, embroidery, and glittering uniforms. The spectators had, however, scarcely time to admire the *coup d'œil*, when an Usher announced "The King," and simultaneously the whole assembly rose to receive him.

His Majesty had scarcely commenced ascending the steps when a cry of "Vive le Roi!" arose from all sides. His Majesty stopped a second to acknowledge the warm reception given him, and, when he reached the platform, had again to salute the Peers and Deputies several times, the acclamations being over and over again repeated. At last silence was restored, and his Majesty took his seat, being supported on the right by the Duke de Nemours and the Prince de Joinville, in the uniform of general officers, and on the left by the Duke d'Aumale and the Duke de Montpensier. His Majesty wore the uniform of a Colonel of the National Guard, and appeared, we rejoice to say, in excellent health.

The following is the Royal Speech, which was read by his Majesty very distinctly:—

"MESSIEURS PEERS AND DEPUTIES,

"In summoning you to resume the labours of the session, my first wish is that you should afford my Government your best co-operation to relieve the sufferings that this year weigh upon a portion of our population. I have hastened to order measures best calculated to attain that object. I trust that by the firm maintenance of order, by the liberty and security of commercial transactions, by a judicious application of the public resources, efficiently seconding the zeal of private charity, we shall mitigate those trials with which Providence sometimes visits the most prosperous States.

"My relations with all the Foreign Powers give me the firm confidence that the peace of the world continues secure.

"The marriage of my beloved son, the Duc de Montpensier, with my beloved niece, the Infanta of Spain, Louisa Fernanda, has completed the satisfaction and consolation which Providence has vouchsafed me and my family. This union will be a fresh pledge of those good and intimate relations which have so long subsisted between France and Spain, and the maintenance of which is as desirable for the prosperity as for the reciprocal security of the two States.

"I have reason to hope that the affairs of the River Plate will, before long, be settled conformably with the views adopted by my Government, in concert with that of the Queen of Great Britain, for the establishment of the security of our commercial relations in those countries.

"I have concluded, with the Emperor of Russia, a treaty of navigation, which guarantees to us, by a just reciprocity in our maritime relations with that empire, advantages which it was important for us to secure.

"An unexpected event has impaired the state of things founded in Europe by the last treaty of Vienna. The republic of Cracow, an independent and neutra state, has been incorporated with the Empire of Austria. I have protested against that infraction of the treaty.

"At home the constant progress of the public revenue, despite the cases which might have checked it, proves that the activity and resources of the country continue to increase. The financial laws, and various laws relative to important improvements in the legislation and administration of the kingdom, will be submitted to your deliberation. The great public works which we have undertaken shall be completed with the perseverance which the interests of the country command, and with the prudence indispensable to the maintenance of public credit.

"You will also have to direct your attention to measures calculated to second in our African (Algerian) possessions the progress of colonisation and of its internal prosperity. Tranquility, so happily restored to Algeria by the valour and devotedness of our army, enables us to examine maturely that important question, respecting which a special vote will be presented to you.

"MESSIEURS,

"A common feeling animates us. You are all, like me and mine, devoted to the happiness and grandeur of our country; and already long experience has enlightened us as to the policy best suited to her moral and material interests, and which must secure present prosperity, and the pacific and regular development of her future destinies. I await with confidence, from your patriotism and wisdom, the co-operation necessary to the accomplishment of this great task. Let us assist each other in supporting the burthen, and France will reap the fruit of our efforts."

The Paris journalists are of course entirely occupied in commenting upon the Speech. It is praised very much by the *Débats* and the other Ministerial papers, but the Opposition journals condemn it very bitterly.

The unfavourable aspect of affairs in France has induced the Government to decide upon not giving its sanction to any new lines of railway during the present session.

Both Chambers met on Tuesday. The sitting in the Peers was unimportant; but in the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Finance brought forward the Budget.

The sum of the ordinary Budget of 1848 presents the following results:—

Revenue	.. ..	1,371,592,457 francs.
Expenses	.. ..	1,368,276,127 "
Surplus	.. ..	3,316,330 francs."

M. Guizot, in the course of the day, laid on the table a number of papers relative to the affairs of Spain and Cracow.

There are in all nine documents relative to Cracow, and 25 on the Spanish marriages, forming a long and laboured defence of the course adopted by the French Government upon the latter question.

We regret to perceive that distress in France is on the increase. The rise in the price of corn has led to several serious riots. The *Auxiliare Breton* of the 9th inst., says:—"On Tuesday evening there was an assemblage of about two hundred persons at Bréal, who went to the house of a M. Gilles, a miller and corn dealer, menacing serious outrages. They were dispersed by the gendarmes, but re-assembled afterwards with an addition to their number, and carried off the lading of two corn waggons which were in the street. On the following day five of the mob were arrested and taken to prison. On the 7th, and even yesterday, it was found necessary to have troops on the road between Vitré and La Gravelle to protect the waggons laden with corn, which was being carried to Laval. At Livré, on the 6th, a load of corn was stopped by a mob of 250 persons, and on the following day it was sold to the people at the price fixed by the owner and the mayor, viz. 25fr. 50c. the hectolitre; but the mob said that the next time they got hold of any corn they would keep it without paying for it. As to the reports of disturbances at Fougères, Châteaubourg, and Angers, they are without foundation." The *Réforme* publishes the following letter, dated St. Aignan, the 3rd instant:—"Disasters of every kind are being accumulated on our heads. Inundations, dearness of provisions, and riots; simple peasants, ordinarily most peaceable, have had the great temerity to complain too loudly of their sufferings, to menace the authorities, and to destroy some measures used by dealers in corn, which were found to be deficient in capacity. Our small town presents the most afflicting spectacle. At Tours the prisons are filled to excess. All the towns in the neighbourhood, as Romorantin, Chatillon-sur-Indre, and Montrichard, are treated with equal severity. The *Réforme* publishes also the following letter from Yvetot, in Normandy:—"The misery existing in this country is frightful. We reckon 300 indigent families, out of a population of 10,000." The *Journal des Débats* states that serious disturbances had taken place in the department of the Vienne, in consequence of the high price of corn. Several National Guards who attempted to prevent sacks of wheat from being pillaged were disarmed; and even a body of Gendarmes were obliged to retreat before the victorious mob, and to intrench themselves in their barracks. These occurrences took place at the market of Leucloitre, near Chatel Herault."

SWITZERLAND.—INSURRECTION IN THE CANTON OF FRIBURG.

The *Journal des Débats* contains news from Switzerland, from which it appears that the discontent, for some time prevailing in the canton of Friburg, had led to results of an alarming character. Our contemporary says:—"It was known for some days that attempts at agitation had been made on different points of the canton of Friburg. The head-quarters of the movement were in the district of Morat, a small Protestant county, injudiciously annexed to an exclusively Catholic canton. The insurrection actually took place on the 6th inst., when two columns of insurgents are said to have marched upon Friburg, the one from Morat, and the other from Bulle. The Government of Friburg had already adopted defensive measures, and was prepared to repel their attack. The day before it had marched a battalion into the town; and, on being informed that parties of insurgents had appeared in the neighbourhood, it had caused the tocsin to be rung in the villages, in order to call to its assistance all the able-bodied men of the German portion of the canton between Friburg and Berne. The population of that district is entirely devoted to the existing order of things. The Government had, moreover, convoked an extraordinary meeting of the Grand Council for the 9th. The authorities of Berne, the present vorort, sent to the frontier, on the 7th, two companies of infantry, and two companies of carabineers, and placed under arms the first battalion of militia."

A letter from Bâle of the 8th says:—"The insurrection is spreading, and has reached Murten, and the districts of Bolle, Gruyeres, and Stofes. On the evening of the 6th, the Castle of Murten was carried by assault, by the insurgents, who made the Governor prisoner, and soon afterwards marched on towards Friburg. The Regency of that Canton has taken up arms, but the Government of Lausanne has refused a passage to the troops, composed of a battalion of infantry and a company of carabineers."

We find by the latest accounts in the French papers, that the insurrection has been completely put down. The column from Morat of 600 men, but without leaders, halted on the morning of the 7th, at the village of Courtepin, a league from Friburg, having encountered there a body composed partly of the regular militia and partly of the Landsturm. A skirmish ensued, in which some men were wounded on both sides. Reports, meanwhile, reached the insurgents of the arrival of troops in support of the Government, and, on the other hand, they were left in complete uncertainty as to the fate of the other two columns, which were expected to co-operate with them. In this situation, they decided on regaining their own districts, in retreating to which they were pursued, and six taken prisoners. The column from Estavère, which was supplied with no other arms than clubs, being informed of the ill success of the other detachment, dispersed, and returned home unmolested. These movements took place on the day of the 7th, while the militia, composed of the German population of the Canton, assembled in support of the Government, which, feeling itself thus strengthened, seized and imprisoned the most notable among the liberal citizens, amongst others, some members of the Great Council. Rigorous domiciliary visits were made to the suspected citizens. On the night between the 7th and the 8th, Government resolved to take military possession of the insurgent districts, commencing with that of Morat, against which a battalion of infantry and one of artillery were detached.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Cambria* arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, with New York papers to the 31st December. They do not, however, furnish anything of importance, either from the United States or Mexico. The proceedings in Congress do not present any feature of interest. In commercial affairs there had not been any material change in the interval between the sailing of the last arrival and the present. The export of grain, flour, and provisions to this country continued to be very large. No further decisive movement has taken place in Mexico. Saltillo has been quietly occupied by General Worth—Tampico by detachments from Point Isabel and from New Orleans—while General Wool is approaching with his command that of General Taylor at Monterey. Of General Kearney there are no late tidings. A rumour, founded on some vague accounts carried by a French sloop-of-war to Mazatlan, and thence brought over-land, speaks of the massacre of the small force left by Com. Stockton in the small town of Los Angelos, some miles inland from the west coast, by a combined body of the peasantry and some straggling soldiers.

The British Minister at Mexico had withdrawn his previous offer of mediation. Santa Anna had collected, at San Luis Potosi, between 20,000 and 30,000 men; 8000 of whom had recently been added, under General Valencia, from the mining districts of Guiana Juato, and are represented as superior, hardy men. One third of his available force consisted of cavalry, well mounted and well appointed. He was also said to have 55 pieces of artillery.

General Taylor had an available force of 16,000 men; of cavalry he had few or none; but he had several well-appointed field-pieces.

The *England*, from London to St. John's, New Brunswick, was totally wrecked near St. John's, on the 21st December.

The Liverpool and Philadelphia packet-ship, *Thomas P. Cope*, was destroyed by fire, at sea, on the evening of the 29th of November.

The United States brig of war, *Somers*, while chasing a vessel which was endeavouring to break the blockade, fell on a reef, and was totally lost, off Green Isle, Vera Cruz. A letter, received from on board the *Raritan*, dated 13th Dec., states that "eight men belonging to the *Somers* had been picked up by the Mexicans, on the beach, near Anton Lizardo, whither they had been driven by the gale, clinging to hen-coops. They were held at Vera Cruz as prisoners of war; one had since died. This makes forty-four saved out of eighty souls on board."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—THE WAR WITH THE KAFFIRS.

In our latest impression last week, we mentioned the receipt of Cape of Good Hope papers to the 7th of November, which announced that the hostile Kaffir and Tambookie chiefs had submitted unconditionally, and declared themselves and their people to be at the disposal of the Governor. The following article, from the *Graham's Town Journal* of the 24th of October, comprises a summary of all the important incidents which have transpired since the last arrival.

Information has been received from Fort Beaufort, purporting that Macomo had sent in to say that it was his intention to surrender himself to the British authorities, and that he would on a certain day repair to Block Drift, with some of his followers, for that purpose. For his own part, he had resolved not to fight any longer; many of his people had come to the same decision, were about to return to their usual places of abode, and would make no resistance to any force which might be sent against them from the colony. In consequence of this intimation, Colonel Johnstone was about to proceed to Block Drift, to receive the proferred submission of the apparently humbled chief, and to act thereupon as circumstances might render necessary. It is thought by some experienced hands that all this apparent humility is assumed for the nonce, and with a design, now that they have played out their game and swept the colony, to overreach our Government by negociation. The Kaffir always reckons largely upon British generosity, or what he himself terms childishness.

Continued accounts have been received of the destitution of the inhabitants of Fort Beaufort. Bread was not to be purchased, and the meat obtainable little better than carrion. Even respetable persons were limited to six ounces of bread a day, and many were unable to procure even this wretched pittance. Supplies, however, were on the way from Graham's Town, but conveyed thither at an expense which may justly be pronounced enormous—as much as £63 having been paid for the carriage of a single load, the distance being forty-six miles of generally good road. The current price of meal has been from £7 to £8 per muid (45s. to 50s. per English bushel!)

One of the papers contains an account of the murder of another colonist by the Kaffirs. The victim in this instance was an Englishman named Shields, in the employ of Mr. Clayton, near the Kleinemontjes. It appears that, on Thursday, the 22nd of October, the only span of oxen possessed by Clayton, after having been in the yoke at plough all day, were turned out in the afternoon to graze adjacent to the premises, some of the children being desired to take charge of them. Some short time afterwards, Shields went out, telling the children to return home, and that he would take the oxen into better pasture. Not returning towards the close of the day, some of the inmates of the farm went off in search of him, and found the poor fellow about a mile off, and very near the spot where young Harden was butchered a few years ago, most brutally murdered. His body had been pierced in several places with assagais, and his throat was frightfully mangled, so as almost to sever the head from the trunk. The cattle had been carried off by the murderers. Information of this murder and robbery being immediately given at the camp, near the mouth of Fish River, about three miles distant, a party of the C. M. Rifles was started off to guard the drifts on the Fish River, by which it was thought the marauders would endeavour to reach Kaffirland. This party were successful in intercepting the oxen just after fording the river, but no sooner did the marauders discover that their retreat with the cattle was impracticable than they fired among them, shot one ox dead, and wounded a second. The marauders then escaped into the bush, the cattle being brought back and returned to their owners.

The latest intelligence is from *The Graham's Town Journal*, and is to the following effect:—

"The news from the frontier by the last post, though of a somewhat vague nature, is caculated to create some doubt respecting the policy to be adopted towards the Kaffirs, the majority of whose chiefs, it is said, are about to submit themselves. Some assert that this submission will be unconditional, whilst others maintain that they entirely object to the evacuation of the country, and their removal beyond the kei.

SUDDEN DEATH OF SIR EDWARD HYDE EAST, BART.—We regret to announce the sudden decease of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart., at his residence, Sherwood Lodge, Battersea. The deceased, who was in his 83rd year, was one of the Members of her Majesty's Privy Council, and Indian Assessor. Sir Edward came to town on Thursday (last week), and returned apparently in his usual health. He retired to rest after partaking of supper. It had been deceased's invariable custom to throw open his chamber-door at seven every morning, that the fire might be lighted. At eight o'clock on Friday morning, the door was not open as usual; and the domestics, after knocking for some time, and receiving no reply, became alarmed, and forced the door, when they discovered Sir Edward lying in bed, dead and cold. He appeared to have expired without a struggle. An inquest was held at the Nag's Head, Battersea, on Monday, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

POACHING AFFRAYS IN SUSSEX.—Two dreadful conflicts have just taken place in Sussex, between gangs of poachers and gamekeepers. Both took place on Saturday night. In one instance Plaishley Paisk was the scene of the affray. Plaishley, situate near Ticehurst, Tunbridge Wells, is the seat of Mr. John M'Lauren, and poaching having been carried on in the preserves to a great extent lately, two gamekeepers, assisted by five lookouts, were, on Saturday night set to watch in Birchem-wood, about half a mile from Plaishley. About half-past one o'clock on Sunday morning, the keepers heard a gun-shot, whereupon, Forward, the head keeper, and two of the men, proceeded in the direction of the sound, and speedily met the poachers; one of them exclaimed, "Here's somebody!" and another cried, "Shoot him," using a foul expression. The poacher so addressed lifted his gun, and shot Forward, who received the charge in his right arm, and immediately fell. The man who had shot sprang forward, and struck the prostrate keeper with the butt-end of his gun with such violence that the stock snapped in two, and Forward was rendered insensible. A desperate struggle then ensued between the three poachers and the two lookers, but the other keepers arriving shortly afterwards, two of the poachers made off, when the third (the man who had fired at Forward) was secured. He has since been examined before the Ticehurst Magistrates, by whom he has been remanded. The other case occurred at plantations at Barcombe and Newick, where, in consequence of repeated loss of game, Captain Richardson and Mr. Slater employed a party of fourteen keepers and assistants to watch the preserves. During the night they came in collision with a gang of poachers, ten in number. The encounter was desperate, and victory declared in favour of the marauders. A man is in custody on a charge of being one of the poachers. Four of the keepers came off with broken heads, and the prisoner has been remanded.

COUNTRY NEWS.

LORD LINCOLN AT MANCHESTER.

Lord Lincoln met his Manchester supporters at the Corn Exchange on Tuesday evening, and addressed them for an hour and a half upon the chief topics of the day. About 2000 persons were present. The noble Lord began by saying that he had been accused of great immodesty in being prepared to present himself before the constituency of Manchester, and he should have acquiesced in that condemnation if he could have dreamed of voluntarily aspiring to such an honour; but he begged it to be distinctly understood he had come forward at the request of a large—at least, he was here that evening, and if eventually he should accept the requisition, he should then be a candidate on the demand of a large—body of the constituency. Two most opposite objections had been raised against him as a candidate. They had been told that he was opposed to all reform, but how did they reconcile with that the opposite objection urged by the press in London, that he was one who had evinced such destructive tendencies, that there was no candidate, of whatever Radical opinion, that would not be preferable? He would deal with the first objection by pointing to the course pursued the whole time he held office in Sir Robert Peel's Government. Did not that Government from the first commence that great economical reform which terminated in the Repeal of the Corn Law? Why, within the year 1842 and the moment at which he was speaking, upon 500 and upwards of articles had the duty been entirely repealed. In 1842, when this reform commenced, the revenue was deficient nearly £4,000,000. At the end of four years afterwards there was a surplus of nearly that amount, making a change of £8,000,000. He acknowledged that the means to effect this object had been the Income Tax, amounting to £5,000,000 a-year; but, on the other hand, the taxes weighing on the industrious classes, which had been removed, were very nearly £7,000,000. If he were asked if this policy had been fully carried out, he would reply, the great and heavy part of the work had been already cut out; but he believed something yet remained to be done, and he could not doubt that the present Government would follow out the same policy. If he had been made a sudden convert, motives had been imputed, which, independently of any other consideration, were of so ridiculous a nature as not to be worth while alluding to; but if the imputation were true, still the question of time was almost all that stood between himself and almost every other person in the House of Commons. Had not almost every statesman's mind (the late Mr. Huskisson's and Lord John Russell's) undergone an alteration on the subject of the Corn Law? To show that his own conversion had not been so sudden, he referred to his speech at Nottingham, in February last. There were great and important changes in our commercial system strongly advocated at the present moment. He believed that those changes had already attracted considerable attention here. He alluded to the reduction of the Tea Duties.

"I am sure," (said the noble Lord), "you will all forgive me, having due regard to the public revenue, which I conceive every Member of Parliament ought to consider, for not now committing myself upon this question by any promise to you. I shall be most anxious to hear what the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself is prepared to do upon this point; and I shall greatly rejoice if he finds it within the compass of his duty to confer this great boon upon the labouring population of the country. I feel, gentlemen, that China itself has a great claim upon us."

Another important question was that of National Education, and he anticipated that some measure on this point would be brought forward by the present Government. They would recollect that the late Government brought forward a measure. It raised a great opposition amongst a large class of the community. It had, however, one beneficial result. It gave a great impetus to voluntary exertions. The Church of England raised a vast sum of money, upwards of £100,000, within a very short time, for the purpose of extending education in the manufacturing and mining districts of England and Wales. (Hear.) The dissenting body, not to be outdone by these benevolent exertions of the Church of England, immediately proceeded in the same course. "Believe me," (said the noble Lord), "if it were in my power to extend to the poor of Ireland, who profess the Roman Catholic religion, the blessings of the Protestant faith,—believe me, I should rejoice in such an opportunity; but I know that it is impossible, and that we cannot instruct them in that faith, and I would wish to place them in a different position, by removing from them those temptations which we all know human nature must fall under."

His Lordship then expressed his disapprobation of the Factory Bill, and after adverting briefly to his Drainage Bill, and saying he admitted that large towns should have powers locally constituted to work such a measure if passed, then adverted to the present state of Ireland. "Gentlemen, I am convinced that a crisis has arrived in the affairs of that country, which requires more wisdom and boldness than perhaps ever was required by any Ministry before, in any state of the country. I believe that upon the exercise of that wisdom and boldness in the ensuing session, will depend much of the welfare and happiness of our sister country. I have contracted an anxiety for, and regard for the welfare of, that country, which is not likely to be changed by any circumstances that may occur to myself; and this I am prepared to say, that I shall be ever found an advocate for a liberal policy towards that country; that I shall be found to be an advocate for granting to Ireland an equality with this country in all civil rights. (Hear, hear.) I mean such an equality as the peculiar and altered circumstances of the two countries may enable us to grant. Gentlemen, I would not here, certainly, although many in this town would understand me if I should, quote Latin; but I prefer making the quotation in the English tongue. Therefore let me recall to your minds the sentiment of the Roman orator Cicero, who said 'that those who take counsel for the interests of one part of a country, and neglect the other, bring upon the state that most pernicious of evils, discord and sedition.' (Cheers, and cries of 'Bravo!') Discord and sedition had, unfortunately, been at times but too common in that ill-fated country (Ireland). But let it be ours to deprive them, at any rate, of any excuse for such conduct. Looking at the condition of the people of Ireland—having taken a great deal of pains to inform myself on this subject—having made most anxious inquiries during a tour in that island—having thought and reflected on the subject for many years past, I have come to the conclusion that it would be politic, wise, and just, if means could be found to pay the Roman Catholic clergy." (Cheers.)

When the noble Lord had concluded his speech he was catechised on the subject of the immediate repeal of the present Corn-Law, the extension of the suffrage, the ballot, and other political reforms, to all of which he declared his dissent. Two resolutions were passed, one thanking his Lordship for this exposition of his sentiments, and the other that the canvass be prosecuted with all possible activity. The meeting lasted three hours.

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE ELECTION.—The election of a Knight to serve in Parliament for the parts of Lindsey, in this county, in the room of Lord Worsley, took place on Tuesday, in the County Hall, at Lincoln. There was no opposition to the Whig candidate, Sir M. J. Cholmeley, a Protectionist, and, consequently, the proceedings passed off tamely. Weston Cracroft, Esq., proposed Sir Montague Cholmeley. James Whiting Yorke, Esq., of Walmsgate, Louth, seconded the nomination. No other candidate having been named, the Sheriff declared Sir Montague Cholmeley duly elected.

ELECTION FOR EAST WORCESTER.—On Monday, the election of a knight of the shire for the eastern division of the county of Worcester took place, the death of the late John Barneby, Esq., having caused a vacancy in the representation. Mr. Barneby was a Conservative, and one of the Protectionist minority; and his successor, Captain Rushout, nephew and heir of Lord Northwick, professes similar principles. Captain Rushout was unopposed at the hustings, the Liberal candidate having withdrawn from the field. The election being an unopposed one, there was very little excitement in the borough. Sir J. S. Pakington, M.P., proposed Captain Rushout, and the nomination was seconded by James Taylor, Esq. There being no other candidate, Captain Rushout was declared duly elected.

OPENING OF THE ELY AND PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY FOR PASSENGERS.—This important extension of the Eastern Counties Railway was opened on Thursday for passenger trains. It was intended to have been opened as far back as last September, but serious slips taking place in the embankments in the vicinity of the Wash, it was necessarily deferred until the works were restored, and the foundation properly consolidated.

A SWINDLER AT ANDOVER.—A swindler, at Andover, named Frederick Selby, has been playing his pranks *à la* Wyndham. Several innkeepers had been victimised, but they got scent of their game, and have run it down. Letters were written to various quarters, and traps set, which Robert Macaire himself would have fallen into, and the result is that the eater of dinners and smoker of cigars which he could not pay for, is now securely resting in gaol till the day of his committal for trial. An examination took place at Andover, on Monday, when several letters, received from persons whom he had defrauded in various parts of the country, were read. One of the letters was from Mr. Thomas Roberts, of Rupert-street, stating that a Frederick Selby, whom he suspected to be the prisoner, absconded from his employ about four months since, with some of his employer's money. Counsel appeared against the prisoner, with seven or eight witnesses from Southampton, four or five from Winchester, and others from Hurstbourne, Tarrant, Verulam, Deane, and other places.—Emily Wilkins, barmaid at the George Inn, Andover, was the first witness sworn. The bill due from the prisoner to her master is £2 4s. 4d. She recollects telling Mrs. Drover what the accused stated to her about his having a horse which he had left at some place five miles from Andover. On Sunday he had supper, spirits, and cigars. Monday, breakfast and a dinner, fried eels, mutton chops, roast fowl, and college pudding, with half a pint of sherry, a bottle of mulled port, dessert, ale, cigars, &c. On Tuesday (last week), he had breakfast, and ordered for his dinner a fried sole, roast spare-rib, and partridge, but he did not return to have this dinner.—On the prisoner being asked if he had any questions to put, he replied in the negative, and was remanded to prison. He was on Wednesday placed before the magistrates at the Borough Sessions for trial, and pleaded "Guilty." The Recorder then addressed him very feelingly, after which he sentenced him to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in Winchester Bridewell, the first and last week in solitary confinement. On hearing which the prisoner wept bitterly.

SALE OF A WIFE AT SHEFFIELD.—A woman named Harriet Trotter was sold by her husband at the Corn Exchange, Sheffield, on Tuesday, against her will. She and her husband had often quarrelled, and he threatened to kill her if she would not consent to be sold by auction. The Mayor of Sheffield interfered before the woman was removed from the Corn Exchange, and she was placed in custody, and warrants were issued for the apprehension of the husband.

A MAN CRUSHED TO DEATH.—A inquest was held at New Town, Bishopwearmouth, on Tuesday last, before Thomas Christopher Maynard, Esq., on the body of John Foster, aged twenty-one years, a hooker-on at the works of the Derwent Iron Company, Bishopwearmouth, who was caught by the machinery of the wire rolling mill. Whilst passing over it, he fell with his head downwards between the rollers, and was torn and crushed to pieces; the only part of his body that remained perfect was one of his hands. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

DESTRUCTION OF WORTH-PARK HOUSE BY FIRE.

This handsome residence, the seat of Joseph Montefiore, Esq., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. Railway travellers from London to Brighton will remember the mansion, as seen from the Three Bridges Station, where Crawley is a little on their right hand, and Worth-park about a mile on their left. The house consisted partly of a very ancient building, formerly a large farm-house; but Mr. Montefiore had laid out several thousands in modernizing it, and enlarging it to more than double its former size. He had been staying there on Sunday, and was out on Monday with the Crawley and Horsham hounds: he returned to lunch, and left about four o'clock for London. The fire in the dining-room, which was in the older portion of the house, where he had been sitting, was then allowed to die out.

At half-past ten o'clock on Monday night the housekeeper was going through the rooms to see that all was safe, and remarked a strong smell of fire; this was traced to the dining-room, which was found full of smoke, and soon after the door had been opened flames broke out, and the house began to catch fire rapidly. The neighbours were alarmed as quickly as possible, and hastened to render all the aid in their power. Mr. Savage, the station clerk at Three Bridges, was able to give some valuable directions for the emergency, and the labourers from all parts spared no exertions; but little or nothing could be done beyond removing hastily some of the more costly and portable articles of furniture. The nearest engine is at Reigate, ten miles off. The fire, therefore, had complete mastery of the premises, and burnt on freely and rapidly. A large white cat, a great favourite, provided for its own safety by mounting a tree in the garden, and looking quietly on.

In less than two hours the mansion was on fire from end to end. The roof fell in portions; the noble billiard room, and the chambers over it, were the last to yield; but before five o'clock on Tuesday morning the entire place was burned to the ground, nothing remaining but a few fragments of walls, and some chimneys, parts of which have been falling by scraps since. Mr. Montefiore arrived in the course of the morning, and thanked his friends and neighbours for their assistance, remunerating the labouring men very liberally, and congratulating all that no injury had occurred to the person of any one. The fire is supposed to have originated in the chimney of the dining-room. It is seen now that there was a large cross-beam about three feet above the grate, and some of the materials which usually shielded it from the heat may probably have got detached, and crumbled away after the hard frost. There had been a large fire burning in the stove on Sunday and Monday. Mr. Montefiore was insured for only £4700, viz., £3000 on the mansion, and £1700 on the furniture.

At five o'clock on Wednesday evening the ruins were still smouldering.

A WIFE KILLED BY HER HUSBAND AT BRISTOL.

A man named Thomas Welsh, working as a painter in an iron foundry, murdered his wife on Sunday night. The parties had been married for some years, and have four children, all of whom lived with them in their lodgings, at Mark-lane, St. Augustine's. On Saturday night some quarrel arose between them; the cause of it has not transpired, as nothing was heard of it by the parties residing in the house with them, or by the neighbours, until it must have attained to some height. At about half-past eleven o'clock two women named Harding and Scott, who resided in the adjoining house, were going home from market, when they heard a noise of persons quarrelling in the apartments occupied by Welsh and his wife. They listened for a while, but could make out nothing distinctly until they heard the deceased woman say to her husband, "Oh, Thomas, for God's sake don't strike me any more." The quarrel was continued, and the women went and stood in the doorway, where they could see up stairs to the landing place of Welsh's bed-room.

They saw Welsh, who was in his night dress, force his wife out of the chamber, and push her against the opposite wall. He then raised his hand and gave her another shove, and she fell down over the stairs, her head coming heavily in contact with the flag-stones at the bottom.

When she was taken up, she was quite insensible, and bleeding from two wounds on the top of her head. Her husband went out to get some plaster to dress the wounds, but returned and said the shops were all shut up. In the morning a doctor was sent for, and a second was subsequently called in. Their efforts, however, for her recovery proved completely unavailing, and she died of her injuries.

The husband, upon the occurrence becoming known to the police, was apprehended, and an inquest was held. Witnesses were called, who proved the facts as here narrated, and the inquiry was adjourned for the production of further evidence, the husband being, in the meantime, removed to Bridewell. On Wednesday, the inquest on Catherine Welsh was resumed. The Jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter."

INFAMOUS TRICK OF A SERVANT.—The daily papers give long accounts of a supposed mysterious affair at Salisbury, but which is accounted for very naturally. It seems that the neighbourhood of Castle-street, in that city, was alarmed last Saturday morning by cries of "Murder" from the residence of the Rev. Mr. New, and on entering the house Mr. New was seen in a state of great excitement, with a carving knife in his hand, with which he said some burglars had just stabbed the servant girl, who had alarmed the family by her screams. The house had apparently been entered by the back door, and bundles were tied up as if for removal. The neighbours searched the house and the adjoining houses in vain, and as the girl had a few days previously given an improbable account of an attack on her by a robber, the police inspector searched her box, and there found several articles the property of Mr. New. The stab which she had received with the carving knife, which was found by Mr. New sticking in her, was very slight. While the search was going on a large number of persons congregated in front of the house, and as soon as the particulars were generally known the public became warm with indignation against the maid servant, believing then that the whole of her alarms were fabricated. Her name is Hannah Maria Salmon; she is a native of Warminster, Wilts, and is only twenty years old. She has been in Salisbury four years, and a considerable part of that time she has lived in the family of the Rev. Mr. New. On Saturday evening she was examined by the magistrates, and remanded for further evidence to Fisherton Gaol.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—An accident of a very deplorable character on the Eastern Counties Railway, near Lakenheath station, which involved the loss of two lives, was the subject of Coroner's inquiry on Monday, at the Railway Tavern, adjacent to the Brandon station. The names of the deceased were Joseph Roderham, aged thirty-one, and William Talbot, aged twenty-five, both ballastmen to the service of the company. The evidence of two witnesses thus described the circumstances attending the unfortunate occurrence. At day-light on Thursday morning (last week) a train of twelve loaded ballast-trucks was proceeding along the line from Brandon towards Laken-heath, the soil being required to keep up the permanent way. The deceased, with several other labourers, accompanied the trucks, in order to unload them: they were seated on the top of the soil. The train proceeded apparently in the usual safe manner; but, on nearing Laken-heath, the fore-axle of the truck on which the deceased were seated, snapped asunder in two places. The body of the machine instantly dropped; and, as the train was drawn along, the next truck mounted the one that was broken, and the poor fellows were crushed underneath it. On the disabled waggons being removed, the poor fellows were found to be most shockingly mutilated. Talbot had been killed on the spot; Roderham, although his legs and arms were fractured in a shocking manner, was still alive, but ere he could reach Brandon he had breathed his last. Mr. Samuels, the resident engineer, was sent down by the company to inquire into the cause of the axle breaking. He examined the metal minutely, but found no defect in it; the cause of it breaking was a matter very difficult to arrive at. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned. The deceased were married men. Mr. Ashcroft, on behalf of the company, directed that every attention should be paid their widows and families which their melancholy condition would suggest.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—An accident of a very frightful character, and attended with fatal consequences, occurred at the Weybridge station on the South Western line, last Saturday evening. Amongst the passengers by the half-past five P.M. train from Nine Elms, was an elderly person of respectable appearance, named Elisha Clifford, who was the schoolmaster at the Chertsey Union. This person had paid his fare to Weybridge, which is the nearest station to Chertsey; but it seems that, on the train arriving there, at twenty minutes past six o'clock, although the name of the station was called out repeatedly, and several passengers had alighted, the deceased, who was sitting at the extreme end of a second-class carriage, and most probably dozing, did not become aware of the fact until after the train was in motion, when he instantly opened the door and jumped out, and, as the other passengers thought, had alighted in safety, as the train had not then cleared the platform. The result, however, was not so. Whether the deceased had failed to loose his hold of the carriage, or had got any portion of his dress entangled with it, is not known; but it is quite certain that he must have been speedily thrown down between the platform and the metals, and dragged several yards, as at the spot where he had attempted to get out was found the iron heel tip of one of his boots, firmly driven into the edge of the platform, and from thence, for nearly twenty yards, the brickwork was grazed and besmeared with blood. The servants in attendance at the station had no intimation of any accident having occurred, until one of the passengers crossing the rails after the train had left heard a groan, and, when the porters proceeded to the spot, they found the deceased lying upon his face, and, as they approached him, he turned over and expired. The sight that presented itself was of the most sickening kind. The left leg and thigh had been torn away from the hip, the right leg was broken in three places, and the foot was all but separated. The deceased was conveyed to the station, and the attendance of a surgeon procured as speedily as possible; but, of course, his services were of no avail. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was "Accidental death."

DARING BURGLARY NEAR MANCHESTER.—On Monday, three men were apprehended at Manchester on a charge of having been concerned in a daring burglary committed at a farmhouse called Lady-barn, near Burnages, four miles from that town, on Saturday morning. On that morning, at an early hour, a party of ten or twelve men, with faces blackened, and armed with bludgeons, broke into the house in question, occupied by Mr. John Wood, a farmer of seventy years old, supposed in the neighbourhood to be a hoarder of money. They went to the bedroom of the old man's nephew, Mr. Charles Wood, and fastened him and his wife down, and then proceeded very leisurely to demand the old man's money from him. They remained threatening him and searching the house, making his servant-girl carry a light, for about an hour and a half, and at last bore off a booty of about £24 in money, a watch, and some other valuables. It appears that, though they threatened to hang Mr. Wood, and to set fire to the house, he resisted all attempts to get a disclosure of his hoards from him, and they were indebted to the fears of his servant for what they did obtain. There was no conclusive evidence against the men taken into custody; but, after a long examination at the New Bailey Court-house, before Mr. Trafford, they were remanded.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen Dowager has given £1000 to the fund for the relief of the starving Irish and Highlanders.

Constantinople letters of the 24th ult. state that the following important changes have taken place in the Turkish Administration:—"The old Seraskier Hosref Pacha has fallen, and has been replaced by Said Pacha as Generalissimo of the Empire. Darbohor Reschid Pacha has been made a muchir. It is said Riza Pacha has been named aide-de-camp of the Sultan, still retaining his office of Minister of Commerce. This is a most important move, and may lead to a crisis for the present Ministry."

The States of Wurtemberg were opened on the 5th by the Minister of the Interior, with a speech, in which he announced that the States would be invited to furnish the Railroad Commission with the most ample powers to raise money for the construction of railroads. Prince Frederick, the President, *ad interim*, of the States, replied that everything possible should be done to co-operate with the Government on a measure of such great public utility.

The Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, M.P. for Montgomeryshire, is now the oldest Member in the House of Commons. He was born in 1770, and has been in Parliament during the last fifty years. He filled the office of President of the Board of Control from 1822 to 1828, and was subsequently Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Mr. Maltby has sent in his resignation as magistrate of Marlborough-street Police Court, and he is to be succeeded by Mr. Bingham, from the Worship-street Police Court. Mr. J. T. Arnold, of the Northern Circuit, has been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Mr. Bingham.

The *New York*, *Devonshire*, *Glasgow*, and *Marmion*, from New York, and *Magnolia*, from New Orleans, which recently arrived at Liverpool, bring 19,006, barrels flour, 5100 bags and 10,032 bushels Indian corn, 1967 barrels Indian corn meal, 130 barrels and 200 boxes biscuit, 91 tierces rice, 35 packages butter, 2023 packages cheese, 3095 packages lard, 85 barrels pork, 65 casks beef, and 16 boxes bacon.

It appears that even in Genoa, so much resorted to by invalids for winter quarters on account of its mild climate, there has been extremely severe frost, and all the adjacent heights, and even the shipping in the harbour, were covered with snow. The orange and lemon trees, and almost all the produce of the gardens, have been destroyed. This intense cold was preceded by a fearful and destructive hurricane, which took place on the 14th ult.

Three children narrowly escaped death at Nottingham last week from having eaten a green ornament on a twelfth cake. The colour was produced by Scheele's green, which is a deadly poison.

A Spanish steamer, the *Madrid*, which had arrived from the Levant at Cadiz, where she was performing quarantine, took fire on the 29th ult. and, in spite of every effort to save her, was totally destroyed. No lives were lost The cause of the disaster was not known.

The *Ross Advertiser* mentions that an old man named John Maclean, the Inverness historian, who attained his hundredth year on Wednesday the 6th instant, had received several additional contributions.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 6th states that the King of Bavaria has just granted an annual pension of 400 florins (1200fr.) to the widow of M. List, the originator and promoter of the Zollverein, and each of his two daughters, while they remain unmarried, pensions of 200 florins each. His Majesty has also given his sanction to the committee which has been formed at Munich, in order to offer the family of M. List a testimony of the national gratitude.

The galleries of the Louvre will be closed on February 1, for the reception of works for the annual exhibition, which must be carried in between that day and the 20th. The exhibition will open on March 15, and close on May 15.

A Constantinople letter of the 27th ult. speaks of a Circassian victory over the Russians, on the coast of Abassia. The engagement is said to have taken place at Karatoprek, on or about the 17th of December, and cost the Russians 700 men. No details are given. There has been severe fighting in Daghestan, on the other side of the Caucasus, and it is said the Russians have had 3000 men at once *hors de combat*.

The Austrian Government has just decided on establishing a line of telegraphs from Vienna to Trieste, a distance of rather more than 120 English miles.

A letter from Rome, in the *Aix-la-Chapelle Gazette* of the 8th instant, states, that the Provincial Assembly of the Commune of Rome had just held a meeting, at which, on the proposition of Prince Borghese, it was resolved unanimously to present a petition to the Pope, praying him to grant to the City of Rome a communal constitution, as promised by Gregory XVI., in 1834, to all the towns of the Papal States.

The *Cologne Gazette* gives a report of the distress which has prevailed there for some months, in consequence of the high price of provisions, and which has much increased during the late severe cold. The superintendent of the poor distributed in one week thirty-six thousand tickets for bread at lower prices, besides 26,500 lbs. of bread gratis per week, and 7000 portions of soup every day. Besides this, there is an association for the relief of the temporary distress, which distributes clothing, blankets, &c.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states from Rome that Don Miguel, the pretender to the Crown of Portugal, had been attacked there by illness, just as he was about to quit the capital for a country residence.

According to a letter from Alexandria of the 29th ult., the erection of the new fortifications round that city is being pursued with great vigour, and Gallice Bey, the French engineer, who is the planner of them, has at present 8000 men working under his orders. In the course of the alterations he has made, the prostrate obelisk, one of the two forming Cleopatra's Needles, and which had been presented to the English Government, has been buried in the sand, and no traces whatever of it now remain.

The Athens journals to the 30th ult. contain the account of the budget for 1847, as presented to the Chamber of Representatives, by the Minister of Finances. The receipts are estimated at 18,711,699 drachmas, and the expenditure at 18,077,507 drachmas, showing a surplus of 634,192. In the budget of 1846, the receipts were estimated at 18,350,973 drachmas, and the expenditure at 17,910,107 drachmas, showing a surplus of 410,866. M. Coletti had entirely recovered from his illness, and resumed his functions. Prince Luitpold of Bavaria arrived at Athens on the 23d ult.

Letters and travellers recently arrived from Poland, say, in the most precise terms, that the plan for converting Poland into different Russian provinces, is not ripe enough to be carried into execution on the Greek new year's day.

There were eleven gentlemen called to the Irish bar on Monday, three of whom were Roman Catholics.

A Court of Directors was held at the East India-house, when Lieutenant-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces on the Bombay establishment.

The opening of the States of Wallachia took place on the 13th ult., at Bucharest. After the speech, it was announced to the Assembly that for the future the sittings would be no longer public. The Consul-General of France and the English Consul, who were present, immediately left the hall.

Another of the coaches which has for upwards of half a century run from London to Bedford and Shefford has this week been taken off the road. The opening of the branch railway from the Birmingham line to Bedford is the cause of discontinuing running this old-established coach.

A Berlin letter says that on the 24th ult., the Earl of Westmoreland, her Britannic Majesty's Minister at the Prussian Court, had the honour of investing, with the usual ceremonies, his Royal Highness the Prince Waldemar of Prussia, in the name of her Majesty Queen Victoria, with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Military Order of the Bath.

Letters from Odessa state that large exportations of corn still continued to be made for foreign parts. Up to Dec. 13 the value of the exportations amounted to 19,233,067 silver rubles. It is also stated that the cholera has just passed the Araxes, and that it is now raging in the neighbourhood of Seljan (on the Caspian Sea).

It is reported in the City that two or three privateers, furnished with Mexican letters of marque and every other requisite authority, have left England on a cruize, and higher insurances are asked for bullion to the United States.

Three non-commissioned officers, in garrison at Cherbourg, last week put an end to their existence. Two of them, bound together by a close friendship, were rather irregular in their conduct, and after a day's debauch they both took a bath, in order to appear, they said, pure before the Eternal, and then blew out their brains. The third, after returning from their funeral, did the same.

A letter from Rome says that on the 29th of December the students of the English college gave, after their annual dramatic performance, a grand supper in the library hall to their friends in that city; Sir T. Miller, Scott Murray, Rev. W. Newman, Revs. G. Ryder and Talbot, MM. Langdale, Radcliffe, Chomley, Petre, &c., &c. The student painters, sculptors, and architects of the three kingdoms, to the number of 40, assembled at their Christmas dinner in the great hall of Bertini; Prout, pen and ink artist, in the chair.

A letter from Bologna states that Cardinal Vanicelli, the late legate, took his departure on the morning of Sunday, the 3rd inst., and the new legate, Cardinal Amat, arrived at six the same evening, and was received by the people with acclamations.

A large import of Chinese sugar has been made at Liverpool. Two vessels from Canton have brought *fourteen thousand five hundred bags*. It is evident that our large exports to China are stimulating merchants to ransack for other returns than tea. Sugar is likely to increase, and become a very important article of trade.

The funeral of Count Frederick Gonfalonieri was celebrated at Milan, on the 30th ult., in the church of San Fedele. The whole of the population thronged the streets, including all the patrician families and Count Casati, the Podesta of the city. After the ceremony they all went to inscribe their names at the Palazzo Gonfalonieri.

THE CONDE DE MONTEMOLIN, SON OF DON CARLOS, AND HIS CLAIM TO THE SPANISH THRONE.

THE abdication of Don Carlos, and the address of his son to the Spanish people, renders the position of the latter Prince of general interest. An account of his claim to the Crown of Spain, which we have derived from a peculiar source, may, therefore, prove acceptable to our readers. A word or two, however, first, about the Prince himself.

Carlos Louis Maria Ferdinand de Bourbon, Conde de Montemolin, is the eldest son of Don Carlos, or, as his supporters term him, Charles V., by his first wife, the Infanta Maria, daughter of John VI., King of Portugal. Carlos Louis, who, were his father's pretensions allowed, would be Prince of the Asturias, was born on the 31st January, 1818, and is now, consequently, in his twenty-eighth year.

The claim of Don Carlos, and now, in consequence of his abdication, of his son, to the throne of Spain, is supported on the following grounds. According to the ancient law of Spain, as laid down by Mariana, in his celebrated work, "De Rege et Regis Institutione," no female could inherit the Crown, at least while a single male relative survived: and this seems borne out by the early history of the country. In 1388, John I., King of Arragon, left two daughters, but was, nevertheless, succeeded by his brother Martin: so as to the throne of Leon in 1230, which Ferdinand then ascended, though the preceding Monarch left two daughters: so again in Castille, in 1361, when Peter the Cruel's sceptre was successfully wrested from the hand of his daughter, John of Gaunt's consort, by her uncle, Henry of Transtamara. The case of Isabella, so well known as reigning with her husband, under the names of Ferdinand and Isabella, the Carlists do not allow to be any confutation of the rule, for they maintain that she was a mere usurper, possessing the Royal authority in despite of both male and female claims better than her own.

This being the ancient law, it is confirmed and no wise altered by Philip V., who, coming from France to rule over Spain, is generally, but incorrectly, supposed to have introduced the French Salic Law, which excluded females altogether. He did no such thing, but merely declared that "he entailed the crown on the males of his issue, according to the order of their birth, and *excluded all females while a single male, however distant, remained.*" This declaratory act was first submitted to, and sanctioned by the General Council of Castille, consisting of deputies, nobles, and prelates; was embodied in a Royal decree, and received the ratification of the Cortes, thus becoming a law of the kingdom, strictly correct in all its forms and bearings.

Now, the Carlists further assert that the famous alteration of this ancient and modern law by Ferdinand VII., which gave the succession to his daughter, was without similar requisites, and was not legally done—a fact scarcely denied by their opponents. Consequently, his decree is null and void; and consequently, also, if the rest of the Carlist proposition be correct, Don Carlos and his issue, as the nearest male relatives of the preceding Monarch, are clearly entitled to be Kings of Spain.

In confirmation of these Carlist arguments, it certainly does seem curious that, despite of the utter defeat, and the apparently hopeless exile of Don Carlos and his family, every successive Government in Spain exhibits an anxiety to compromise the contest. The conciliatory offers of the Prince of the Asturias, (or, as he is called under his incognito title, Count de Montemolin), have evidently made a deep sensation; and who would not wish them accepted, could they be the means of restoring certain peace to the unhappy country which has been the victim, for so long a period, of this miserable dispute—at best, a mere question of law between the members of the Spanish House of Bourbon.

On Monday the Conde de Montemolin visited the Bank of England and the Royal Exchange. He was received at the Bank by the Governor (J. B. Heath, Esq.), and by A. L. Gower, Esq., one of the Directors. By these gentlemen the Count, attended by his Excellency the Marquis of Villafranca and Colonel Merry, was conducted over the various departments of the establishment. The Count expressed great admiration of the arrangements by which the vast and complicated business of the Bank is carried on. The Count was requested to print and sign a thousand pound note, which is preserved in a book kept for that purpose. He signed simply by the words, "El Conde de Montemolin."

After this, the party were invited into the Governor's room, where they partook of a sumptuous repast; and thence proceeding to the Royal Exchange, they were conducted over that establishment and Lloyd's, by A. L. Gower, Esq., and Richard King, Esq., where the latter gentleman explained minutely the usages and objects of the different departments. The Count left, after expressing his thanks to the gentlemen, to whose kindness he was indebted for much gratification.

The *Morning Post* of Wednesday states that the Count visited the office of that paper on the previous evening, and "was pleased to express much admiration of the union of mental labour and mechanical skill exhibited in the daily production of so much matter, original and translated, in the shape of a printed work. The varieties of information—the essays, political, moral, and literary—the foreign and domestic news—these given diurnally to the world, through the manual toil of the compositor, and the exact operations of the printing machine, to the improvement of which science has recently contributed so much, were remarked upon by the Count as a combination to be found only in a London daily newspaper."

The *Times* of Thursday says:—"The Count de Montemolin did us the honour yesterday to visit the *Times* printing establishment. The Prince was received, on the part of the proprietors, by Mr. J. J. Lawson, printer, and by that gentleman conducted over the several apartments in which the composition and press-work of this journal are carried on. The attention of his Royal Highness was naturally directed to the extraordinary expedition with which copies of the *Times*



THE CONDE DE MONTEMOLIN.
(From a recent Miniature, by E. D. Smith, Esq.)

are produced; and, regarding attentively the seconds-hand of a watch, he counted, for his own satisfaction, the number worked off in one minute, which amounted to no less than 100—a rate of printing which can be sustained for an indefinite number of hours, and by means of which 6000 per hour can with ease be issued. His Royal Highness minutely inspected the machinery, the paper warehouse, the composing rooms, &c. The Prince expressed his great admiration of the whole establishment, but especially of the speed with which the machinery effects its labour. The Prince, with much condescension and kindness, pronounced a warm eulogium upon the mechanical science evinced in the construction of the machinery, as well as the practical skill, dexterity, and promptitude displayed by the workmen who are engaged in the care and direction of such vast and complicated mechanical power. His Royal Highness was attended by the Marquis de Villa Franca, General Don Juan Montenegro, and Colonel Merry."

On Thursday evening, his Royal Highness and suite visited the Haymarket Theatre. The performances were, "She Stoops to Conquer," "The Woman-Hater," and "The Invisible Prince;" and the house was crowded in every part.

PORTUGAL.

We have letters from Lisbon to the 6th instant. They confirm the account given last week of an action at Braga, between the Miguelite General M'Donnell and the Queen's troops under Baron Casal, in which the former were defeated, after a loss of a couple of hundred men.

Several attempts had been made to effect a coalition between the Septembristas and the Miguelites, upon some common principle of public policy, but hitherto they had succeeded only to the extent of uniting both against the Queen—the settlement of their own differences being deferred until they had disposed of "the common enemy."

The Queen's General, Baron Casal, in his official report, which is extremely laconic, states that the Miguelites fought desperately for four hours. Their loss, he says, was 240 killed, *and one prisoner* (!), which speaks volumes as to the furious hatred with which the contending parties fought. He reports his own casualties at 36, which, considering that the Miguelites, according to his own admission, fought desperately, and that the battle lasted four hours, must certainly be much below the real extent of his loss. What became of M'Donnell and the remainder of his force, he does not say, but it appears from private letters that M'Donnell, with upwards of 1200 men, succeeded in getting away, and made his retreat in good order to Guimaraes, whence he afterwards marched to Amarante, where he was at the date of the last accounts. The Queen's troops committed the greatest atrocities at Braga, plundering the houses, and even robbing the women of their ear-rings; and, amongst the 240 of the other party reported as slain, are to be counted many of the unoffending inhabitants, who were butchered in cold blood, after the fight was over, in revenge for the display they had previously made of their attachment to Don Miguel.

A Lisbon letter of the 6th says:—"Schwalbach has 800 men under his command. He has reached Alcacer, which place the guerillas abandoned at his approach, and is now on his way to attack Evora, where, if the insurgents should offer as stout a resistance as they did when he made his last attempt, he is not likely to get in."

Saldanha entered Coimbra on the 4th, and after giving his troops a day's rest, was to continue his march on Oporto, where the great and final struggle which is to decide the fate of Porugal, will soon take place.

DEATH OF MR. CRIPPS, LATE M.P. FOR CIRENCESTER.—We have to record the demise of another veteran legislator, Joseph Cripps, Esq., late M.P. for Cirencester, who died on the 8th inst., at Ashcroft, near that town, aged 81. He was a banker in the borough, an East India proprietor, and a governor of the Van Diemen's Land Company.

SPAIN.—THE ARREST OF M. OLOZAGA.

The only topic which appears to excite any interest at Madrid, is the arrest of M. Olozaga. We stated in our latest Edition, last week, that considerable excitement had been created in Madrid, by the news of the arrest. This arrest took place in the most arbitrary manner. M. Olozaga had a proper passport, signed by the Consul at Bayonne, and it may be remarked that it is contrary to the Spanish Constitution to arrest a Deputy while proceeding to execute his duty. The arrest is the act of the Ministry, who do not prefer any specific charge agains M. Olozaga, but it will be recollected that he was stated to have behaved in a violent manner towards the Queen. The *Clamor Publico* gives, as follows, some details of the arrest, on the authority of an eye-witness:—"M. Olozaga was in a diligence. In ascending a hill, soon after leaving Buytrago, a carriage came up containing two officers and two soldiers of the civic guard. They desired the conductor of the diligence to alight and exhibit his way-bill, and having examined it they ordered M. Olozaga to leave the diligence and get into the carriage with them. M. Olozaga, having expressed his astonishment at this arrest, as he was the bearer of a passport signed by the proper authority, and of the official minutes of his return to the Chamber of Deputies in two provinces, received for reply that his arrest was ordered by the Government, and he must make haste to alight and be received by them as their prisoner. The greatest indignation was manifested by the persons who were with him in the diligence at this proceeding. M. Olozaga was permitted to write only two lines on the way-bill of the conductor, to apprise his family of what had happened, and was then carried off to Pampeluna."

The *Constitutionnel* says—"The Ministry, which, from the opening of the session, has so imprudently given way to violence and arbitrary acts, begins to feel ashamed of the fault it has committed in ordering the arrest of M. Olozaga, and knows not how to repair it. A melancholy incident has given a still more odious character to that illegal act; the father of M. Olozaga, who was in a dying state, when he heard of the arrest of his son, immediately expired. While M. Olozaga was being conducted to Pampeluna between four gendarmes, the inhabitants of Madrid were following the funeral procession of his father."

When our last advices left Madrid, the Ministry appeared to be alarmed; and it was said that, not daring to retain M. Olozaga as a prisoner, had given orders for his being taken back to the French frontier. This measure, although perhaps less severe than the first, is not less illegal. His banishment can no more be allowed than his imprisonment. Nothing could deprive him, according to the terms of the Spanish law, of the character and inviolability of a deputy; but no prosecution, either regular or irregular, exists against him. Nothing, therefore, can prevent M. Olozaga from taking his seat in the Cortes, and the Ministry that would oppose it by force would not less violate the law in substituting banishment for imprisonment.

The opposition journals, both in Madrid and Paris, do not admit that such a proceeding will exonerate the Cabinet of Madrid from a grave responsibility for their proceedings against this deputy. The law which renders the person of an elected representative inviolable is definite and clear. Against M. Olozaga no process had been undertaken, or even commenced, and it was Congress alone that could have decided against his right to sit. Sending him back to France, therefore, though less harsh than detaining him at Pampeluna, is regarded as not less at variance with the spirit of the law.

M. Olozaga has given his brother, Don José, in conjunction with M. Tejada, full power to represent him, both before the Queen and the tribunals, in every matter connected with his late most illegal arrest. Another deputy, Gomez de la Scona, elected for Orense, has been refused his passports. He it was who, in his capacity of Minister of Justice, countersigned the protestation of Espartero in 1843, issued on board the ship *Betis*. The refusal to allow him to take his seat is a purely arbitrary act of the Isturitz Ministry.

The *Espectador* publishes the following documents respecting Señor Olozaga:—

COPY OF THE PASSPORT GIVEN HIM AT BAYONNE.

"No. 173. In name of her Majesty Dona Isabel II. de Borbon, whom God preserve, Queen of Spain—Don Jozé Lopez de Bustamente, of the council of her Majesty, &c., &c., consul of Spain in commission in this port of Bayonne and its dependencies, concedes free and safe passport to his Excellency Don Salustiano Olozaga, deputy elect to the Cortes, in order that he may pass from Irun to Madrid, to exercise the charge of deputy; and I entreat all the authorities, both civil and military, French and Spanish, that they put no impediment in his journey, and assist him in all that he may need.

"Given at Bayonne the 24th December, 1846.

(Signed) "JOSE LOPEZ DE BUSTAMENTE."

Visèed by the authorities of Bayonne on the 24th, and those of Behobia and Irun on the 25th of December.

Copy of the Order of his Arrest.

"MINISTRY OF THE HOME DEPARTMENT. (Confidential.)

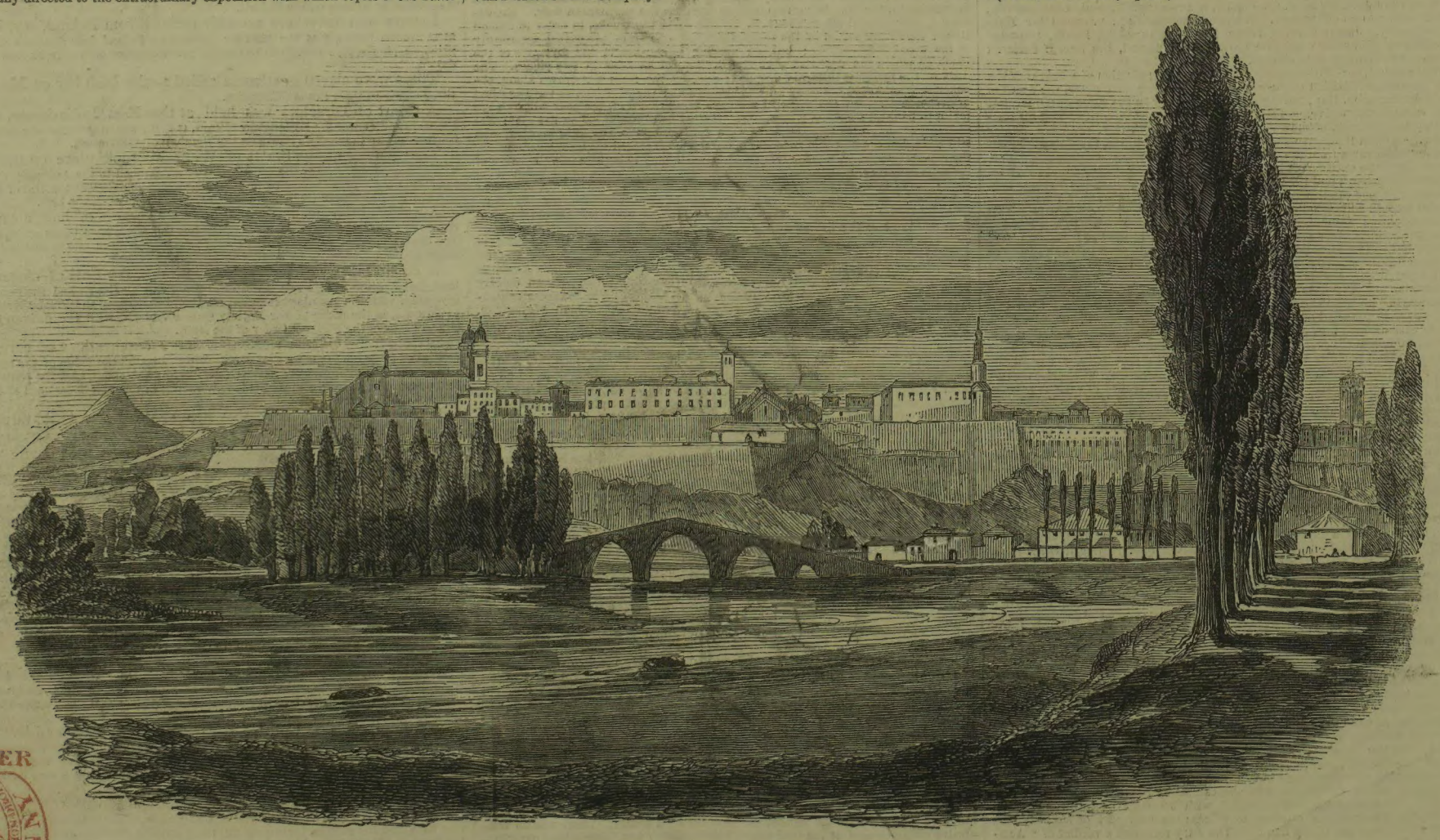
"Her Majesty the Queen (whom God preserve) having had notice that Don Salustiano Olozaga has introduced himself into Spain, has been pleased to order, in accord with her Council of Ministers, that, wherever he may be found, he be arrested and conducted to the citadel of Pampeluna, where he is to remain in order to be judged, according to the laws, by the competent tribunal; and, as Captain Don N———, of the civil guard, the bearer of this order, is one of those charged with this commission, it is the will of her Majesty that the political chiefs and authorities, before whom he may present himself, facilitate him all the assistance he may require, &c. (Signed) "PIDAL.

"Madrid, 28th December, 1846.

"To the political chiefs and authorities to whom it may be presented."

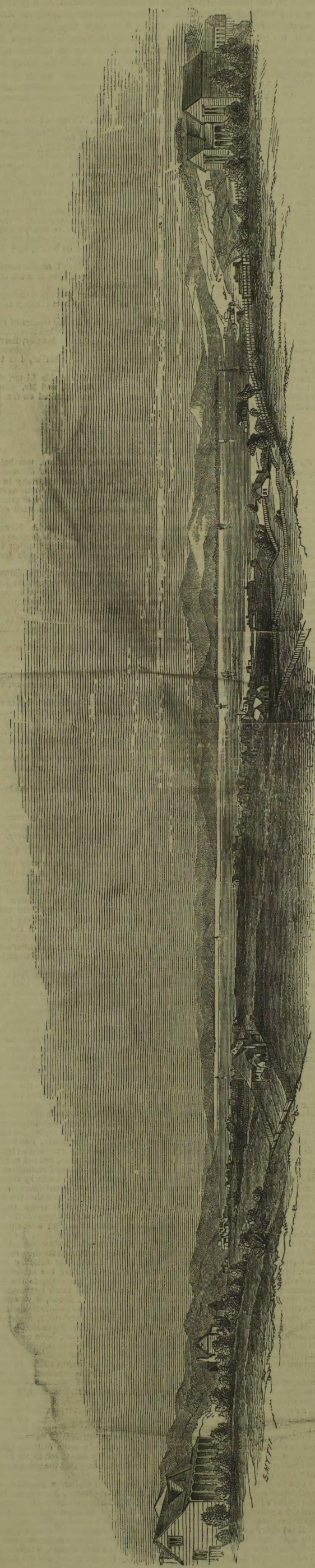
Pampeluna is the capital and frontier-key of Navarre, being the first city of the plains. At the distance of four leagues is seen the Relate chain of the Pyrenees. The town lies on the left of the Arga, which here forms a horse-shoe bend. The position is well adapted for a fortress, as it commands the level plain, while its own sloping eminence is not commanded itself. The hills and spurs of the Pyrenees rise charmingly in the distance, especially when seen from the citadel.

The town has a small Gothic cathedral, and some picturesque bridges; but, the boast of this class, is the fine aqueduct. The citadel, the prison-house of Olozaga, is separated from the town by a glacis, or esplanade; it is pentagonal, and has two bastions, fronting the river. "To hear what the Navarrese officials say, one would imagine that all the contents of Woolwich was here stowed away."—(*Ford's Hand-book of Spain.*)



PAMPELUNA.—(FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.)

NEWSPAPER PRINTED ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



PANORAMA OF PORT NICHOLSON.—FROM A DRAWING, BY MR. S. C. BREES.

NEW ZEALAND.



MR. BREES'S COTTAGE, KA-RORI-ROAD, WELLINGTON.

SINCE our last publication, intelligence, of an important and interesting character, has been received from this hitherto ill-fated Colony. The details will be found elsewhere; and as the information will, doubtless, have the effect of drawing public attention to the progress of the Settlement, we are persuaded that the annexed Views, representing scenes from the active colonisation of the Islands, will be acceptable to our readers.

These three Views are from the pencil of Mr. S. C. Brees, (now of Lincoln's Inn Fields), who was the Principal Surveyor and Civil Engineer to the New Zealand Company, from the year 1841 to 1845. It was his duty to lay out the land purchased of the Company, to find the best roads and communications through the country; and to construct them, also, the bridges, and other engineering works.

Those who have not considered the subject, can form no conception of the preliminary operations necessary before a new country can be occupied. The rivers and ranges of hills, harbours, &c., are obliged to be surveyed and laid down upon a map, in order to show their positions in reference to cost, and this before the country can be sub-divided. The Wellington Staff of Surveyors amounted to between twenty and thirty; and some hundred of field-men were generally employed.

In the course of Mr. Brees's professional explorations, he had great opportunities of seeing and making observations of the country, and which he has not neglected: he has collected a large number of Sketches, which are preparing for publication. The Views comprise every variety of scene, and are, we have been assured, particularly faithful.

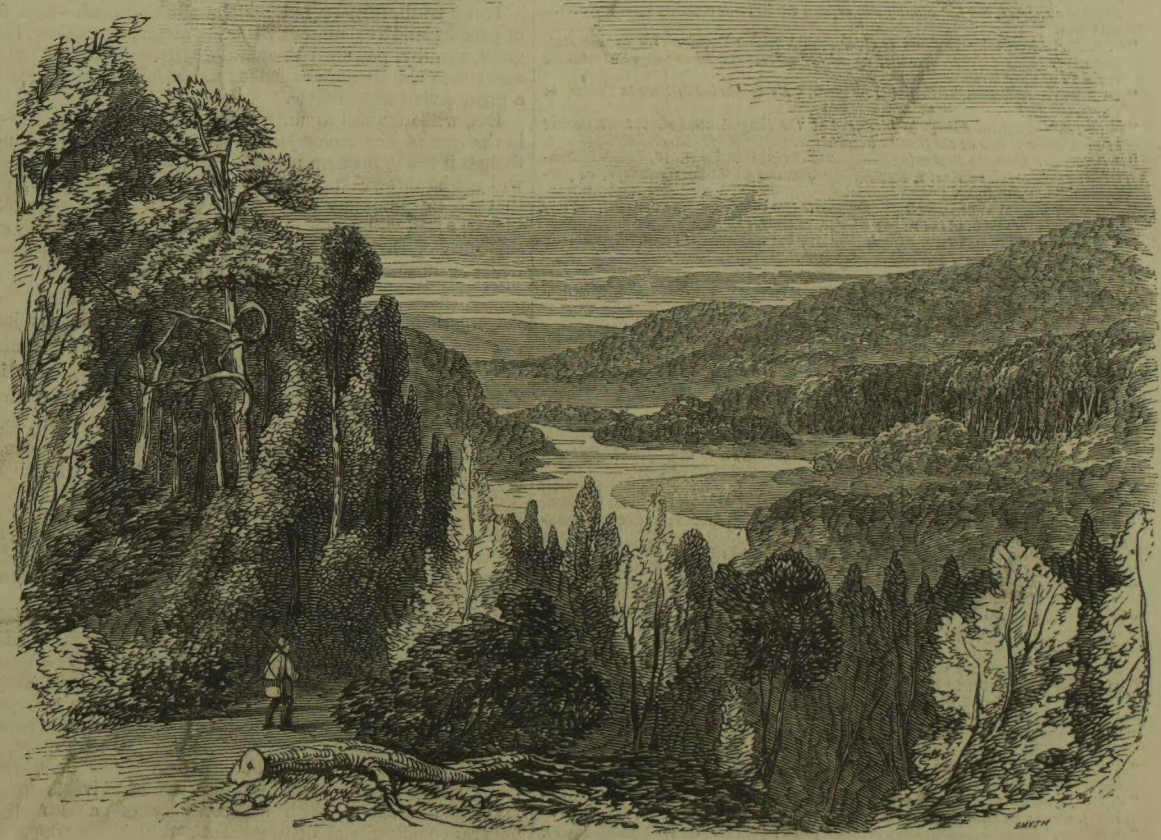
PANORAMA OF WANGA-NUI ATERA, OR PORT NICHOLSON, TAKEN FROM THE LAWN IN FRONT OF DR. EVANS'S HOUSE, ON THORNDON FLAT.

Port Nicholson is situated in about the centre of the islands of New Zealand. This view gives a perfect idea of the country surrounding the port, and shows the several points and bays with great accuracy. The Valley of the Hutt lies to the left of the picture, with the Tarerua range of snowy mountains bounding the field of sight. Somes Island, and the west side of the harbour, appear in about the centre; while the settlers' residences at Wellington are shown in the foreground, including Dr. Evans's, the Cottage of Edward Cheetham, Esq., Mr. Fox's, Colonel Wakefield's, Mr. Mocatta's, &c. Lambton Harbour is shown upon the left; and Mounts Victoria and Albert lie in the same direction. The houses along the beach may be observed; and Te-Aro Flat, at the head of the bay, on the left of the picture.

The inhabitants of Wellington are chiefly concentrated at Thorndon Flat and Te-Aro, which comprises the principal part of the level lands. The mercantile community is concentrated at Te-Aro, where the Bank, Custom House, Exchange, Bonded Stores, &c., are situated; the shipping in port also lies at this part of the harbour. Thorndon may be called the Court end of the town; and the Government Buildings, New Zealand Companies Offices, Courts of Justice, Police Courts, Church, Independent Chapel, &c., are placed there. The Scotch Kirk is upon the beach, the Catholic and Wesleyan Chapels are at Te-Aro, and the Gaol is on the hills at the back of it.

KA-RORI ROAD, WELLINGTON.

Ka-rori is one of the suburban districts of Port Nicholson; and the cottage, originally occupied by Mr. Brees, lies on the road to it. It is trying work for the settler, until he has cleared sufficient ground for his house and offices, and put them up. The large tree standing in the view is all that is now left of the once proud forest that covered all this district. The view affords people in England a notion of a *home in New Zealand:* with goats, pigs, turkeys, fowls, ducks, and stock, the settlers may make themselves very comfortable. The climate is so fine that the surveyors bivouac for months together—in fact, at all seasons of the year—in the open air; and live stock of all kinds flourish exceedingly.



THE HUTT ROAD AT THE GORGE.

VIEW, LOOKING TOWARDS WELLINGTON, FROM THE HUTT ROAD, AT THE GORGE SEPARATING THE LOWER FROM THE UPPER DISTRICT.

The valley of the Hutt, after running inland some distance, suddenly contracts, and continues almost a gorge for a short distance, when it re-opens. The land in the Upper District is not, however, uniformly as good as that of the Lower, the elevation above the level of the sea being so much greater. Much of the timber is valuable, both for ornamental and useful purposes. Mr. Brees informs me that he has measured a *rata*-tree in this valley sixty feet in circumference, and perfectly truncated and tall, like a mast: much of the bark is also used for dyeing and tanning.

(*See the Intelligence just received, page* 39).

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 17.—Second Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 18.—St. Prisca martyred, A.D. 47.
TUESDAY, 19.—Mercury rises 7h. 4m. a.m.
WEDNESDAY, 20.—Uranus sets 11h. 6m. p.m.
THURSDAY, 21.—Mars rises 5h. 0m. a.m.
FRIDAY, 22.—Lord Byron born, 1788.
SATURDAY, 23.—Pitt died, 1806.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending January 23.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2 46	3 9	3 31	3 53	4 14	4 37	5 0	5 23	5 45	6 9	6 33	6 57

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Poor Clerk*" *should buy the cheap pamphlet on Cottage Gardening, to be had at the "Gardener's Chronicle" Office, Charles-street, Covent-garden.*
"*A Regular Subscriber," Pimlico, will find the Progress of Railways well indicated in the double maps published monthly in "Bradshaw's Guide."*
"*A Person who has been a Constant Purchaser" is thanked for his good wishes; though it may disabuse his mind of a false impression to read* again *the note at page* 28 *of our last Number.*
"*T. S.," Wakefield.—The next publication will be duly announced.*
"*Δ," Cambridge, is thanked, but we have not room.*
"*Catharine," Liverpool.—Address, Lieutenant-Colonel Bowles, ———, according to the location of the Court.*
"*Grimmiger Spitzbabe."—It is confidently stated that Pischek is engaged at Her Majesty's Theatre. The report in question is unfounded.*
"*A Constant Reader."—The population of London is, in round numbers,* 2,000,000; *of Paris, including suburbs,* 1,200,000.
"*Davus."—The transit will be allowed. We regret that we have not room for the graceful Charade.*
"*A Constant Reader" must pay the compensation, unless an agreement to the contrary has been made.*
"*Alexander."—"The Siege of Troy" is not "Great" enough.*
"*R. B.," Stratford, is thanked, but the Charades must be left to the Author of "Everybody's Column."*
"*An Old Subscriber," Sligo.—Baretti's Italian Dictionary. (Longmans.)*
"*The Pictorial History of England" is a capital work; or, if a smaller History be wanted, see Keightley's.*
"*Angelina."—We do not remember to have seen the Advertisement.*
"16,129."—*We have not room.*
"*R. H."—The superb Engraving of Mulready's Picture of "Choosing the Wedding Gown" appeared in No.* 232 *of our Journal.*
"*J. L."—Apply to Mr. Van Voorst, Paternoster-row.*
"*V. J." would, probably, find it difficult to obtain the situation in question; the salary, too, would be trifling.*
"*A Subscriber."—"Hochelaga" is by Mr. E. B. G. Warburton, author of "The Crescent and the Cross."*
"*A Constant Reader."—The lowest commissions purchaseable are those of Cornet and Ensign.*
"*Z. Z. Z."—The marriage of a Protestant Lady with a Catholic Gentleman solemnised at a Protestant Church only is strictly legal.*
"*C. C.," Jersey.—We have not space to insert the Meteorological Diary.*
"*Ocwan," Londonderry.—The trial has not yet taken place.*
"*A Subscriber," East Stonehouse.—The hint shall be attended to.*
"*L. B."—We cannot account for the Fig-tree causing Meat or Poultry to become tender in a shorter space of time than any other tree.*
"*J. S.," Lector Everton.—An Engraving of Iffley Church has already appeared in our Journal.*
"*J. H.," Isleworth, is thanked for the Lines: they possess merit, and are unexceptionable in sentiment; but we have not room to insert them.*
"*A Subscriber."—The Fashions, as illustrated in our Journal, are from first-rate Parisian houses. We cannot make our Journal a "cutting-out book."*
"*Viator" complains of the practice of "numbers of persons, even those under the guidance of religious principles, who inconsiderately slip half-crowns and shillings into the hands of Railway porters, notwithstanding the prohibition." The practice is a bad one in this respect, that it tempts the men from their duty; besides, it is unjust to persons who cannot afford such gratuities. In reply to the second section —we do not know of any China Collector's Vade-mecum, although an amateur in the art.*
"*R. K. J.," near Manchester.—See the reply to "R. B.," Stratford.*
"*T. S. R."—Thanks; but we have not space.*
"*W. B.," Shirley, should write to the Publisher of the Paper in question.*
"*Geraldine" appears to be a rigid economist: any bookseller will give the "half-price" information.*
"*W. B. B.," Horsleydown.—Yes.*
"*P. B. C."—Declined. Thanks.*
"*B."—The Lines on Christmas are too late.*
"*T. M.," Walsall.—The suggestion is an odd one, and altogether impracticable.*
"*W. E."—The Nelson Column, in Trafalgar-square, was commenced in* 1839.
"*Ring Dove."—Yes.*
"*J. U.," Dublin.—Are the remains "curious" in connexion with the discovery of deer-heads, &c.?*
"*S. S.," Sligo.—Milman's Edition of Gibbon, published by Murray.*
"*A Lover of the Arts."—See the Advertisement.*
"*G. M."—The lines, we fear, are too numerous.*
"*A Subscriber from Jersey."—The Pas de Quatre was danced at Her Majesty's Theatre in* 1845, *by Mdlles. Taglioni, C. Grisi, L. Grahn, and Cerito. (See the fine Engraving in No.* 168 *of our Journal.)*
"*A Subscriber."—Abel Gower, after whom the ship is called, was an eminent Merchant of the City of London.*
"*A Weekly Reader."—There are some professional genealogists, to whom our Correspondent should apply. A pedigree drawn out by one of these would be of equal weight in a Court of Law as one compiled at the Heralds' Office.*
"*Alice Mary."—Jenny Lind is a native of Sweden. She has been engaged for Her Majesty's Theatre, but her coming will depend on Mr. Bunn giving up her contract with him.*
"*G. S. N.," Liverpool.—Taglioni is older than Madame Vestris. We cannot state how many years' difference exists, as neither of the ladies has obliged us with the registers of their birth.*
"*An Admirer of Bellini."—Bellini is no more. He is buried in Père la Chaise, in Paris.*
"*Imperial."—Taglioni danced in Liverpool at the time mentioned, but we do not know whether it was at the theatre in question.*
"*A Subscriber from the Beginning."—Messrs. Scripps and Son,* 13, *South Molton-street, commenced, on Jan.* 2, *sending our Journal in the large envelope, as forwarded from our Office.*
"*R. H. F." should order covers for the year's two volumes of our Journal, of any Bookseller, who will bind the same; charge,* 5*s. each vol.*
"*A Subscriber," St. Andrew's, Fife, is thanked, but we have not room.*
"*E. M. S."—The Monody scarcely reaches our standard of merit.*
"*E. A.," Kensington.—Joyce.*
"*A Constant Reader" is thanked, but we can scarcely return to the illustration of the subject.*
"*A Northern Subscriber."—We cannot spare the space.*
"*J. B. B."—*1. *A Refracting Telescope,* 40 *inches in length, will enable you to see Saturn's Ring distinctly.* 2. *There are twenty stars of the first magnitude.*
"*Sapiens."—We do not find the work in the newly-published London Catalogue.*
"*A Clerk."—The prices of the editions of Jones's "Bookkeeping" are* £4 4*s. and* 12*s.*
"*Dombey," Jersey, to reach Swansea, by steamer, from Bristol, strictly speaking, would not pass along the River Severn, but its estuary.*
"*Chivalry."—Three accounts have been published of the magnificent Eglinton Tournament: the cheapest is that by Aikman, quarto,* 15*s.*
"*Mrs. H."—We have not room for the Enigma.*
"*The Cornet," Birkenhead.—Cousin is the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; the children of brothers and sisters being usually denominated cousins, or cousin-germans.*
"*Vikingr."—Does the question as to the Will Office refer to London?*
"*T. D.," Gainsborough.—Parties may be married by License immediately.*
"*A Subscriber since No.* 1."—*The expense of a Marriage License is two guineas and a half.*
"*P. Q.," Maldon; "S. T.," Bath; "Beta," Dorking; "Charlotte," Brighton; "E. G.," Cambridge; "W. W.," Swansea; and "J. M.," Isle of Wight, may receive our Paper enclosed in the large envelope, to prevent creasing, by ordering the same of Messrs. Smith and Son,* 192, *Strand; Messrs. Scripps and Son,* 13, *South Molton-street; and Mr. Brooks,* 12, *Warwick-square, Newgate-street.*
"*B. B. W."—Messrs. R. Stephenson and G. P. Bidder, have Offices at* 24, *Great George-street, Westminster.*
"*J. D.," Nantwich.—James Richmond, Victoria Bridge, Salford, Manchester, is the patentee of the "Vertical Dash Churn."*
"*A Constant Reader."—The original shares do not pay any dividend: an after-issue, in the form of annuities, pays about* 5 *per cent., at the last price quoted.*
"*J. T.," Queen-street, Cheapside.—The late Mr. Coke, (created Earl of Leicester in* 1837), *was in his* 69*th year on his second marriage.*
"*A Reader," Swindon, states, upon evidence given before the Gauge Commissioners, in* 1845, *that the cost of the Great Western Railway Company's First-class Carriages is* £713 *each; that of the Second-class,* £481. *Hence, the reply given in our Journal of Jan.* 2 *is incorrect.*
"*A. B. C." may learn the prices of a Pentagraph and Theodolite, by addressing a note to Messrs. Watkins and Hill, Charing Cross.*
"*York Castle."—We believe the Lord Mayor of York to be styled, like his confrère of London, Right Hon.*
"*Petitor," Congleton.—We have not room to quote the names of the Committees. We cannot decipher the name of the author in question.*
"*F. R. J."—The lines, "He was a man, take him for all and all," are from* Hamlet's *Reflections on* Yorick.
"*A Subscriber."—A man may legally make his own will, if it be properly witnessed.*
"*J. D.," Leeds.—There were about* 1700 *guests at the Eastern Counties Railway Dinner.*
"*J. S."—Capt. Siborne's Book is now in its second edition; so that extracts would not be a novelty.*
"*A Housewife," Beccles.—German Silver may be cleaned with sweet oil and prepared chalk.*
"*W. G.," Chatham.—The office of the East Indian Railway Company is No.* 8, *Broad-street Buildings.*
"*A Lady."—Declined; with thanks.*
"*G. B. C. E." should obtain the interest of a Member of Parliament.*
"*A Constant Reader" should address Mr. D———, Devonshire-place, New Road.*
"*Amanuensis."—Generally speaking, all Parishioners are liable to serve the office of Churchwarden for one year.*
"*Charades."—We repeat that we cannot reply separately to the many letters on this subject.*

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Buchanan's Technological Dictionary.——Tschudi's Travels in Peru.——The Consulate and the Empire. By M. Thiers. Vol. V.——The People's Press. No. 1.——The Home News. No. 1.——The Fine Arts Journal. No. 10.——Simple Arithmetic.——Florist's Journal. No. 1.——Willan's Country Scenes.——Taylor's Village Tales.——An Appeal for the Irish Peasantry. By Jasper W. Rogers. ——The King's Highway. By G. P. R. James.——China. By R. M. Martin. Part II.——St. Sylvester's Day.

MUSIC.—Her Eyes the Glowworm Lend Thee. Song. Leoni Lee and Co.——Samuda's Coral for the New Year. Blagrove.

*** We beg to inform our numerous Country Subscribers, that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may be received free from crease, if they will only request their Agent, who supplies the Paper, to send it in the same manner as it is sent *direct* from our Office. *The beautiful and expensive Fine Art Engravings* would then be received as perfect as they come from the Press; and the collection of Numbers at the end of each half-year would be in a perfect state for binding. The extra expense incurred, by increasing the size of the envelope for the Paper, would not amount to more than *three halfpence* a year for each annual Subscriber.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1847.

THE advocacy of so holy a cause as that of "feeding the hungry, and clothing the naked," is a delightful task, and one of the very few sacred pleasures that fall to the lot of the journalist in his toil-some routine of professional occupation. It is, therefore, with the purest satisfaction that we direct attention to the glorious progress which the good work of subscription, in aid of the starving famishing poor of Ireland, is making; in the hope that the truly Christian example which has been already set by the benevolent and charitable, in the very highest as well as the middle ranks of society, may, when pointed out for imitation, be speedily and extensively followed, and produce the good fruit which is to be expected in a land so proverbial for promptly affording succour to the wretched in distress as England justly is. "Charity," says the sacred text, "charity covereth a multitude of sins;" and from the Divine lips of TRUTH itself, we have it, that even a drop of water given in HIS name shall not go without its reward. Assuredly, then, a people to whom Gospel truths are so familiar as they are to the people of England, will not turn a deaf ear to the appeals addressed to them, from pulpit and platform, in behalf of their suffering brethren of unhappy Ireland.

The call should be responded to with the more alacrity on our part, as, we fear, much of the misery and suffering which now decimates the population of that ill-starred land is to be traced in its more remote, but not less certain, origin, to the long neglect and apathy with which we, the people of the governing island, have regarded that population and its affairs, and have thus allowed insolent misrule and oppressive exaction of seignorial rights to usurp the place of just government, and that kindly, considerate state of relations between proprietor and occupier, which is at once the noblest feature, and the firmest bond of union, in the social compact of England.

It is needless to close our eyes to the fact; we have not done our duty by Ireland. We have undertaken to manage its affairs, and see the result. How different from that which our exertions have produced in our own happy England?

Ireland is in such an abject state of perpetual impoverishment, that the failure for a single season of the crop of one inferior description of esculent, the total loss of which scarcely creates the most temporary inconvenience in England, prostrates and paralyses wretched Ireland, and dooms her most hapless people to all the unspeakable horrors of famine and pestilence; and that, too, despite her natural resources and fertility of soil being confessedly of the very highest order.

It is a truth, then—a sad and humiliating truth—that, for much of poor Ireland's calamitous visitation at the present time, England—great, wealthy, powerful England—"whose merchants are princes," and whose children are called "the honourable of the earth," is to a great extent accountable.

But, while faithful to our mission, we do not hesitate to proclaim in the ears of our countrymen this truth, all bitter and unpleasant though it be, in the firm belief that the opportunity of amelioration will not be thrown away. We are, at the same time, convinced that the magnanimity which enables them to hear with calmness a just reproach will inspire them with a generous spirit of ardour in the cause of charity, which shall not be the less efficacious from its being sustained by a sentiment of duty.

AT a period of fiscal reform like the present, it would be just matter of surprise if a tax so oppressive and unequal in its operation as the Window Tax is, were not made the subject of agitation, with a view either to its modification or total repeal by the Legislature during the approaching session of Parliament. There are few taxes which press with such injurious effect upon, not merely the comfort, but the health and morals of the humbler classes, who, to avoid its burden, are compelled to deprive themselves, to a very great extent, of the greatest natural blessings—light and air—which an all-bountiful Providence has conferred upon all in a like abundant degree. To the wealthy, the impost is comparatively light, though, even in the better class of buildings, its injurious effect on architectural design is visibly experienced.

But in the case of the poor, the evil is enormous. A very large proportion of the diseases which, in their slow, but certain progress, daily consign to the hospital and the graveyard thousands of the wretched inmates of the crowded, ill-ventilated dwellings of the poor in our large towns, have their origin solely in the operation of this noxious tax. No matter how wholesome be the homely food which the toil of the labourer procures for his family, the fatal consequences upon the health of a damp fetid atmosphere within doors, counteract all the benefit otherwise derivable from it, and lay the foundation, with the certainty of cause and effect, of general constitutional derangement and debility, which no power of medicine can stay, no professional skill baffle. In any legislative measure having for its object the "health of towns," as the phrase is, the perfect ventilation of dwellings should be a principal feature; without it, drainage, however complete—supply of water, however pure—will be of no avail; and now that the matter is taken up pretty earnestly, as we perceive from the report of a meeting lately held in that grand *locale* of useful agitation, the metropolitan parish of Marylebone, we trust it will be brought to a successful termination.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO WINDSOR.—WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—This afternoon, at a quarter past four o'clock, her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal Family, arrived at the Castle, from Claremont, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, commanded by Lieut. Lowther. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal rode in the carriage with the Queen and the Prince Consort. In the second carriage were Lord Alfred Paget (Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty), and Lieut.-Col. Seymour (Equerry to his Royal Highness Prince Albert). Their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred and the Princess Alice, who were attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, rode in the thied carriage; followed by the infant Princess Helena, who was accompanied by the Marchioness of Douro (Lady in Waiting to her Majesty), in another of the Royal carriages and four. The remainder of the Royal suite included Lord Waterpark, Maj.-Gen. Bowles, and the Hon. Colonel Phipps. The Duchess of Kent had the honour of joining the Royal dinner circle this evening at the Castle. The Baroness de Speth, and Lady Fanny Howard were in attendance upon her Royal Highness.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—The Queen will hold a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace on Monday next, at two o'clock; at which, the Royal Speech at the Opening of Parliament, on the ensuing day, will be arranged.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—The Queen Dowager has been somewhat indisposed during the last few days, but we are happy to state that her Majesty is now somewhat better.

PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE.—His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, attended by the Hon. Captain Macdonald, aide-de-camp, left Hooton Hall, where his Royal Highness had been on a visit to Sir W. Massey Stanley, Bart., on Monday, for Dublin.

LORD BROUGHAM.—Lord Brougham, accompanied by Lady Hallet, left town on Monday, on a visit to the Duke of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—The marriage of the Hon. Adelaide Lister, sister of Lord Ribblesdale, and step-daughter of Lord John Russell, and Mr. Maurice Drummond, third son of Mr. Charles Drummond, was solemnised on Tuesday morning, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

On Wednesday, a public meeting of clergy, ministers, and others, was held at Exeter Hall, "to take into consideration the frightful amount of distress and famine existing in all parts of the United Kingdom, but more especially in Ireland and in the Highlands and islands of Scotland, as well as to cousult as to the most desirable course to be pursued to mitigate the immense amount of privation and suffering throughout the country." The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by the Rev. H. H. Beamish, and seconded by the Rev. A. Maugin—"That, in consequence of the present dearth of food and the high price of all kinds of provisions, and the undisputed fact that deaths from starvation are a daily consequence throughout the United Kingdom, more especially in Ireland and the Highlands and islands of Scotland, it is the bounden duty of all Christians to make every possible exertion in order to relieve the present frightful sufferings of their fellow-creatures, for which end the clergy of all denominations be urgently requested to preach in favour of a general collection in their respective churches and chapels; and that, after an urgent appeal has also been made to the public at large, the ministers of the Gospel of Christ do personally visit the wealthier residents in their own parishes and congregations, in order to urge upon them to contribute to the funds so much needed in behalf of our countrymen suffering from famine, sickness, and disease."

The second resolution, which was moved by the Rev. John Blackburn, and seconded by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, expressed its deep sympathy for the sufferings of the labouring classes throughout the United Kingdom, especially in Ireland and Scotland; its gratitude to those benevolent persons who have already so munificently contributed; and the hope that the Legislature would adopt measures for the effectual mitigation of distress.

The third resolution recommended the fixing of a particular day to make simultaneous collections, appointing as a committee to carry out the contemplated objects—Rev. G. H. Stoddart, Rev. Dr. Clarke, Rev. Dr. Liefechild, Rev. Dr. Maugin, Rev. Dr. Hare, Rev. J. Blackburn, Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, Rev. J. H. Weeks, Rev. S. G. Osborne, Rev. Dr. Carlile, B. B. Cabbell, Esq., M.P., with power to add to their number.

The different speakers, in the course of their addresses, gave some heart-rending details as to the great extent and deplorable results of famine in Ireland.

CABINET COUNCILS.—A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday at the Foreign Office. The Ministers present were Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Minto, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Auckland, Sir John Hobhouse, Lord Campbell, the Earl of Clarendon, Viscount Morpeth, the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the Right Hon. H. Labouchere. The Lord Chancellor arrived soon after three o'clock, and joined his colleagues. The Council sat three hours. Another Council was held on Thursday.

REPRESENTATION OF WESTMINSTER.—On Wednesday night a very crowded meeting of the electors of the city of Westminster was held at the Peacock Tavern, Houghton-street, Clare-market, specially convened, for the purpose of affording Mr. Charles Cochrane an opportunity of expressing his political principles, and of stating his reasons for seeking the suffrages of the citizens of Westminster. The chair was occupied by Mr. Byard, who, having explained the object of the meeting in a brief speech, Mr. Charles Cochrane then came forward and addressed the meeting. Mr. Smith then moved a resolution, to the effect, "That Mr. Charles Cochrane is a fit and proper person to be returned for the city of Westminster." The motion was seconded and carried; and, after several other speeches and resolutions expressive of the above, thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

REPEAL OF THE WINDOW TAX.—On Tuesday evening, a numerously-attended meeting of deputations from the various metropolitan parishes was held at the Court House, Marylebone, for the purpose of taking measures to ensure the repeal of the window duties in the ensuing session of Parliament. Mr. George Daniell presided on the occasion, and was supported by Lord Duncan, M.P. for Bath, and Sir Charles Napier, M.P. After speeches from the Chairman, from Lord Duncan, Sir Charles Napier, and others, on the oppressive nature of the tax, a resolution was passed, to the effect—"That a deputation from the delegates of the metropolitan parishes be appointed, for the purpose of waiting upon the Premier, with the least possible delay, to show his Lordship the justice and necessity of repealing the obnoxious window tax." Lord Duncan, and the Members for all the metropolitan boroughs, were requested to head the deputation.

MEETING OF LICENSED VICTUALLERS.—A public meeting of the licensed victuallers of London generally, was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern on Thursday, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be necessary to meet the great advance on spirits made by the distillers. The meeting was numerously attended. Shortly after twelve o'clock the chair was taken by Mr. Smith, of the Star and Garter, Sloane-square, who said, since September last the price of gin had been advanced by the distillers 1s. 9d. per gallon, and therefore the licensed victuallers should make a proportionate advance. With regard to rum, that had also been advanced within the last three weeks, but not so rapidly as gin. He wished the public to understand that the licensed victuallers were taking the present step solely in consequence of the advance made by the distillers. Mr. Horner proposed the first resolution, which was to the effect, that the price of gin to the public be advanced 1s. 4d. per gallon, and that the lowest minimum price be 9s. 4d. per gallon, to commence on Saturday (to-day), which was seconded by Mr. Young, and carried with one dissentient. It was next proposed that rum be raised in the same proportion as gin; which was carried with two or three dissentients.

THE PROPOSED NEW BRIDGE AT WESTMINSTER.—A meeting to consider the proposed erection of a bridge at Charing-cross, in substitution for the present one at Westminster, was held on Monday night at the Westminster Literary Institution, Great Smith-street, the requisition earnestly soliciting the attendance of those desirous of opposing a measure so inconvenient and costly to the public, so destructive of important existing interests, and so fatal to all improvement in the densely-peopled districts of Westminster. Sir D. L. Evans, M.P., on taking the chair, explained that the object of the meeting was to consider the best course for preventing the removal and abolition of Westminster-bridge, a step which was in direct opposition to the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, and to which he was surprised the Government could have been induced to lend a sanction, without consulting the commissioners of that public building, which enjoyed a greater amount of traffic than any similar building in the world excepting London-bridge. (Hear, hear.) If any such project should be brought before Parliament, he should give it his most decided opposition. Resolutions were agreed to, strongly deprecating the abolition of Westminster-bridge, and the application of money, intended by Parliament for its maintenance, to the erection of another bridge near Charing-cross.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—A general and very extensive advance was on Wednesday made in the price of bread of all descriptions. On the Surrey side of the river the additional demand amounted to one penny in some instances on the four pound loaf, and one halfpenny in others. The best bread per quartern is now 11½d., and the seconds 9½d. In some districts the price charged for the four pound loaf of the best quality amounted to no less than *one shilling*, the bakers very considerately announcing that the price was *down* to "even money."

DISTRESS IN THE METROPOLIS.—On Tuesday evening, a meeting of the parishioners of St. George's, Southwark, and Christ Church, Surrey, was held at the Queen's Head Tavern, Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, for the purpose of raising a general fund for the relief of the indigent of those distressed districts. At the conclusion of the meeting, the sum of £600 was subscribed.

MORTALITY OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths in the metropolis during the week ending last Saturday, as made up by the Registrar-General, was 1,36[illegible] being 330 above the weekly average of the last five winters, which is 1,06[illegible] The number of births during the week was 1,347—660 males, and 687 females.

POSTSCRIPT.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The letters from Dublin of Wednesday give melancholy accounts from Mayo. Eight additional deaths from starvation had occurred since that day week.

There has been an important meeting of the nobility and gentry of Ireland, at which the following resolutions were agreed to:—

"That, at this awful period of national calamity, it becomes the first duty of every Irishman to devote his undivided efforts to the interests of Ireland; and that neither politics, parties, nor personal prejudices, should influence his mind in the discharge of such a duty.

"That, as we feel deeply convinced that our own divisions have been the leading causes of our own misfortunes, and, by weakening our influence in the councils of the empire, have deprived us of our share in the general prosperity, so we are no less firmly persuaded that it is by union alone we can repair the evils that dissension has created.

"That, if the necessity of joint and united action be urgent and important to Ireland under ordinary circumstances, it at this moment becomes imperative and vital, as not only the future fortunes, but the present lives, of millions may depend on our exertions; and that dissension, at such an hour, is not only a reproach, but a crime.

"That, to make such a union binding and effective, it will be necessary, not only to feel, but to act together, to take steps to ensure a united support, or united opposition, to such measures as may be produced, with regard to Ireland, during the ensuing session of Parliament.

"That, for this purpose, we venture to suggest to the Irish members of the Legislature to meet together at such time as may be considered most proper and convenient, for the purpose of forming an Irish party, for the protection of Irish interests; and we earnestly intreat that every member of that body should resolve, as far as possible, to consider and modify his own opinions so as to meet the united feelings of the general body, and should banish from his mind all considerations of party or prejudice, at a time when the lives and interests of his countrymen are so deeply perilled.

"That we feel confident that a union, thus formed and carried on, for the protection of all classes, will receive the support and co-operation of all—the aid of the rich and the confidence of the poor. We pray Divine Providence to bless our efforts in the cause of our afflicted country, and to promote amongst us that feeling of united exertion and self-reliance which can alone raise us to our proper place in the great empire to which we belong."

These resolutions were prepared by the Marquis of Sligo and Mr. Moore, as the basis for the union of "an Irish party."

The list of signatures (says the *Freeman's Journal*) comprises the noblest and purest in the land. No party spirit is permitted to intrude—they call themselves THE PARTY OF IRELAND. Rathdowne and Farnham, and Waterford and O'Neil and Caledon, move in glorious harness with Sligo and Arran, Shannon, Headfort, and Cremorne. O'Connell and his sons are there, side by side with Sir A. Brooke, George Alexander Hamilton, and Colonel Acton. Since Dungannon, of "blessed memory," there has not been such a union.

The signatures include those of no less than FORTY-SIX PEERS.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL BY THE WEAVERS' COMPANY,

This most ancient of the Livery Companies of the City of London, under the presidency of Alderman Wilson, for the second time, gave a splendid banquet to the Premier on Wednesday last.

Amongst the guests were the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sir George Larpent, Bart.; Mr. Masterman, M.P.; Mr. Ormsby Gore, M.P.; Alderman Hughes Hughes, Dr. Quin, Mr. Baxendale, Mr. George Taylor, and many other gentlemen.

After the accustomed loyal and patriotic toasts were disposed of,

The Upper Bailiff rose amidst cheers to give "The Health of Lord John Russell and her Majesty's Ministers."

Lord John Russell rose amidst great cheering, and responded to the toast in a manner the most happy and appropriate, taking for the text of his speech the motto inscribed on the Company's banner—"Weave truth with trust;" showing that the experience of the nations, both of the Old and New World, bore testimony to the great truth, that in proportion to its fidelity to its engagements, in proportion as it did weave truth with trust, were the distinction and eminence to which any nation or community attained.

The Upper Bailiff then proposed "The Health of Mr. Masterman and the Representatives of the City of London."

Mr. Masterman expressed his high gratification at the compliment.

The company separated between ten and eleven o'clock, delighted with the entertainment of the evening.

COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS.—A meeting of the members and friends of this institution was held, on Thursday morning, at the Freemasons' Tavern, the Rev. G. H. Stoddart in the chair, when resolutions in favour of the establishment of such a college were unanimously passed. The chief object of the society appears to be to invite assistant-masters to submit themselves to the test of a voluntary examination by the college, by which they are furnished with certificates of competency, as they are found qualified for the profession. The council also contemplate giving to deserving and decayed members of the profession as much as their funds will permit.

FREE IMPORTATION OF ARTICLES OF FOOD.—The *Chronicle* of yesterday intimates, with an air of authority, that the Government will meet Parliament with a proposal to suspend instantly all duties upon the importation of articles of food.

BREWING AND DISTILLATION FROM GRAIN.—In obedience to orders received from Government by the Commissioners of Excise, a variety of experiments have, during the past and present week, taken place in the private laboratory of that department, for the purpose of ascertaining how far it may be possible to supersede the use of grain for purposes other than food to which it is at present applied. The first process was an experiment as to the necessity of the use of malt in the production of ale and porter, and the substitution of sugar or molasses. It appears that a very superior wort has been obtained from the above articles, which, when flavoured with hops, produced a very excellent beverage, the result being deemed satisfactory. The subsequent experiments were the distillation of sugar by fermented wash, to supersede the use of malt in the manufacture of whiskey, and it is believed that a pure spirit, superior in strength, may be had from sugar to what is now obtained in the ordinary way from grain.

GAMBLING IN HIGH LIFE.—In the BAIL COURT, on Thursday, in the case of Richards v. Lord Maidstone, Mr. Henderson obtained a rule, calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why this action should not be tried by a special jury.—Mr. Martin, Q.C., yesterday morning, showed cause against the rule, and submitted, that on these grounds the application ought to be refused—first, that there was nothing in the case which required investigation by a special jury; and, secondly, if there was, the application came too late, as the action was set down for trial during the present term.—Mr. Justice Erle: What is the nature of the action?—Mr. Martin: It is brought to recover the amount of a cheque given to the plaintiff by Lord Maidstone, and the case cannot last many minutes.—Mr. Henderson: Yes; it will most likely last the whole day, and, he submitted, ought not to be tried during term.—Mr. Martin was aware that the defence would be, that the cheque was given by Lord Maidstone for counters used at unlawful games; in fact, for gambling. But the action itself was brought on the cheque, and nothing could arise to make it necessary to have a special jury. Moreover, the defendant stated that he was advised that he had a good defence upon the merits. Mr. Justice Erle said, you may get a special jury if you can do so between now and next Wednesday; if not, I shall try it on that day as a common jury cause.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

CRACOW.

Letters from the frontiers of Poland state that General Rudiger, a Russian, had occupied the frontier of Cracow with 10,000 troops. An Austrian corps of observation had been ordered to the spot.

FRANCE.

The *Débats* of Thursday publishes the official despatches relative to the Spanish marriages and to Cracow. Our Paris Correspondent tells us that these documents created considerable sensation. The *Constitutionnel* of Wednesday says that M. Guizot has just received another note from Lord Palmerston, in which he persists in his view of the marriage question; and also the answer of Prince Metternich to the French protest about Cracow. According to the *Constitutionnel*, the answer amounts to a mere acknowledgment of the receipt of the protest. Rumour in Paris states that it goes farther, and denies the right of France to interfere.

SWITZERLAND.

We learn from Switzerland, that the town of Morat was occupied on the 8th by the troops of the Government of Friburg. The principal inhabitants of Morat, to the number of several hundreds, and with them MM. Chatonney and Wissanlaz, have taken refuge either in the canton of Berne or in that of Vaud. The town of Bulle holds out still, and the insurgents have intrenched themselves in the castle. Those of Gruyere have not yet laid down their arms. The Government of Friburg has at length entered into communication with the Vorort. The Vorort has recommended Friburg to act with clemency, and even to make some concessions to the people. A great number of persons have been ordered to be arrested. M. Weibel, the architect, has already been arrested. He is accused of having devised and organised the conspiracy, and it is feared that he will be condemned to death. The Grand Council was convoked for the 10th.

SUICIDE OF MR. YOUATT, THE VETERINARY SURGEON.—On Saturday Mr. Youatt, the celebrated veterinarian, committed suicide under the following melancholy circumstances. It appears that the deceased gentleman, so well known in the sporting world, was in the seventieth year of his age, and resided with his family at No. 1, Osnaburgh-place, New-road. The deceased had, by heavy pecuniary losses from unfortunate speculations, become somewhat embarrassed, which at length resulted in a morbid depression of spirits, which at times was so perceptable that his friends apprehended he was of unsound mind. He was a man of good health, and, in fact, never exhibited the slightest symptoms of ill health until Saturday last, on which morning, between eleven and twelve o'clock, he went out complaining of a pain in his head, and rather dispirited. He returned at twelve, and then retired to his room, where he remained undisturbed until about two, when the maid servant proceeded to his apartment, to announce the dinner, but receiving no answer, and the door being partially open, she stepped in and saw him sitting on a couch. Thinking he was asleep, she advanced, and discovered that he was dead. There was a small bottle, as well as a cup, by his side on the table, which had evidently contained poison. It was stated that on the morning of the lamentable event the deceased had received a bill for a large sum of money, which he was unable to meet, and it was considered that he had gone out in the hope of procuring the amount, and that his inability to succeed led him to the commission of suicide. The inquest was held on Thursday, and the Jury returned a verdict "That the deceased destroyed himself, being, at the time, in an unsound state of mind."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CONTEST BETWEEN A JUDGE AND A COUNSEL.

In a case, Goldicott *v.* Beagin, for breach of promise of marriage, which was tried before the Lord Chief Baron at Guildhall, a verdict had been returned for £400 damages. Mr. Cockburn, who appeared for the defence, having retired before the cause was called on, alleging as his reason for so doing that the Lord Chief Baron had, before the trial, in the hearing of the Jury who were to try the action, made use of observations so calculated to prejudice their minds, that to have a fair trial was impossible.

Mr. Cockburn, on Thursday, moved for a new trial, on the ground of miscarriage of justice, arising from the expressions made use of by the Learned Judge. Common sense would tell any person that when a Judge, appointed, as in the present case, to try the cause, said, in the hearing of the Jury, "I have read your affidavits upon which you obtained your new trial, and I am clearly of opinion that it would be downright insanity to attempt to call evidence," the effect would be most prejudicial. Besides those affidavits, the defendant was prepared to call fresh witnesses, which he firmly believed, had he been allowed fairly to have done, would have been sufficient to have obtained a verdict for his client.

Mr. Baron Alderson: Why not have stated that?

Mr. Cockburn: Under the circumstances of the case, I could not, in justice to the interests of my client, have proceeded with the trial. There were but two courses open for me, either to proceed with my case, or to withdraw at once.

Mr. Baron Parke: There was a third course open for you—to call upon his Lordship to explain whether what he said referred to the merits of the case or to the mode of conducting it.

The Lord Chief Baron: I beg most distinctly to state that there was no necessity for the learned counsel to have adopted that course, for I stated distinctly that what I said had not the slightest reference to the merits of the case.

Mr. Cockburn: With great submission, my Lord, the question is not what were the intentions of your Lordship, but what were the effects it would be likely to produce in the minds of the Jury who were to try the case.

Lord Chief Baron: I stated that for the purpose of setting myself right with the Court.

Mr. Cockburn: I am sure it would not for a moment enter into the minds of any member of the bar, that your Lordship wished to do anything but what would promote the furtherance of the ends of justice.

Lord Chief Baron: Nobody knows better than yourself, Mr. Cockburn, that the words I made use of had no reference to the merits of the cause; they referred only to the inconvenience of calling witnesses in such cases as the present.

Mr. Cockburn: Still, my Lord, I must look to the natural effects of your Lordship's observations.

Lord Chief Baron: What I said, although it might be an act of indiscretion, which I admit it was, was said only to the counsel, and could only be understood by a member of the bar, and could not have the least effect upon the minds of the jury.

Mr. Baron Platt: I should have been most happy if, when I was at the bar, the Learned Judge had given me his opinion before proceeding with the case.

Mr. Cockburn: But then, my Lord, everybody is not possessed of the same high mental courage and endowments, combined with such extensive legal acquirements, supported by such an universal opinion of your Lordship's talents, and successful application of abilities, as your Lordship is. We, the members of the bar, may be the humble imitators of your Lordship, but at an immeasurable distance from you.

Mr. Baron Alderson: Do you intend that for irony?

Mr. Cockburn: I speak the genuine feelings of my heart, and of the bar, when I humbly attempt to give expression to the general opinion as to the uniform success of his Lordship while at the bar.

Mr. Baron Parke: Is there any precedent for such a course as you are now adopting?

Mr. Cockburn: None that I know of, my Lord.

Mr. Baron Parke: I think it would be highly inconvenient to establish such a precedent, or take away from the Judge the discretion of giving expression to his feelings while the case is being proceeded with.

Mr. Cockburn: On the other hand, my Lord, it would be a matter of very grave importance to allow the Judge to prejudice any case that may be brought before him.

Mr. Baron Parke: Do your affidavits state that you had witnesses in Court ready to be called?

Mr. Cockburn: They do, my Lord.

The Lord CHIEF BARON: Then, with my entire and cordial approbation, you may take a rule for a new trial, upon terms, with respect to the costs, to be hereafter determined by the Court.—Rule granted.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF MESSRS. CHAMBERS.

Wednesday was appointed by the COURT OF BANKRUPTCY for an audit in this long-pending bankruptcy, the principals of which, it will be recollected, were bankers in Regent-street, and lessees of the Italian Opera-house.

Mr. Espin, of New Boswell-court, solicitor to the assignees, informed the Court that, on the 19th inst., there would be a dividend meeting, and many creditors had not yet proved their debts. The bankruptcy took place 20 years ago, and, after the lapse of time, many creditors had probably forgotten that they had any claims to prove. The dividend on the 19th would not be a final one, as they hoped in three or four months to declare another dividend, as there were still considerable assets to be collected, depending greatly on the result of the Chancery suit, in which the Master had made his report.

Mr. Commissioner Holroyd asked if the meeting had been advertised in the *London Gazette?*

Mr. Espin replied that it had, but it was not everybody who read the *Gazette*. The debts proved amounted to £220,000, while the total amount owing was £240,000; so that about £20,000 was not yet proved. The dividend at the next meeting would be 4s. in the pound; making, with the former dividend, a sum of 13s. in the pound, which would, in all probability, be increased, at the final meeting, by at least 3s. more.

The audit, a mere formal matter, was then proceeded with.

IMPORTANT POINT CONNECTED WITH RAILWAY LEGISLATION.—Hilary Term commenced on Monday. In the Court of EXCHEQUER, the case of Vollams *v.* Fletcher, which involves the question whether letters of allotment should or should not be stamped, was again mooted. It was, as will be recollected, an action by an allottee against a director of an abortive railway company, to recover back the deposit paid on ten shares. In order to substantiate his claim, it became necessary for the plaintiff to tender the letter of allotment in evidence. It was not stamped. Thereupon it was objected, that it was not admissible unless stamped; and the Lord Chief Baron, admitting the objection, nonsuited the plaintiff. Mr. Martin now moved for a rule nisi to enter a verdict for the plaintiff, or for a new trial, on the ground that the letter was receivable without a stamp.—A rule nisi was granted.

IRELAND.

AN IRISH CONFEDERATION.

On Wednesday there was a large meeting of the "Young Ireland" party at the Rotunda, Dublin. Mr. Smith O'Brien, after an exciting speech, moved the following resolution:—

"That domestic legislation is now, as it has been for forty-seven years, the great and urgent want, as well as the inalienable right, of the Irish nation; and that the helpless and dependent condition of Ireland under the calamity of this present season has made that necessity more apparent and more imperative. That circumstances having rendered it impossible for us to co-operate as members with the existing Association instituted to seek this great national object, it becomes our duty to make for ourselves a separate sphere of activity, in which we may humbly strive for our country's independence in the way that seems to us best suited to attain it. That a Society be now formed, under the title of 'The Irish Confederation,' for the purpose of protecting our national interests and obtaining the legislative independence of Ireland, by the force of opinion, by the combination of all classes of Irishmen, and by the exercise of all the political, social, and moral influences within our reach."

The resolution was unanimously agreed to. The "Council" of the Confederation were then nominated.

Mr. Mitchell made a speech favourable to the doctrine of physical force; and was followed by Mr. Meagher, who spoke in his usual energetic style. He remarked that "Bushe said that a day of reckoning would come. The day had come. (Prolonged cheers.) Ireland could bear her sufferings no longer, and the termination of them depended on their own exertions. The motto of Grattan was—'Union with England for no purpose—(cheers); union with England at no price; union with England on no terms.' (Cheers.) Let them vote their millions to check the starvation with which they charged them, but the Union must be repealed." (Continued cheers.)

FOOD-RIOTING AT DUBLIN.

There was some rather serious rioting at Dublin, yesterday week. About nine o'clock in the morning, a body of men, apparently railway labourers, tolerably well clad, assembled at the foot of Summer Hill, adjoining Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin, and they were not long there when two bread-carts approached. A portion of the party, armed with large sticks, drew out towards the carts, addressed threatening terms to the men in charge, while the rest of the mob deliberately rifled all the contents of the carts. Some three or four policemen were attracted to the spot by the commotion, but, from the attitude assumed by the fighting section of the plunderers, they did not consider themselves warranted in attempting the arrest of any of the party; all, in consequence, escaped.

About two hours afterwards, a party, supposed to be the same gang, attacked the shop of Mr. Campbell, of Marlborough-street, and carried off all the bread in his shop. They proceeded down Marlborough-street to Eden-quay, and again stopped before the door of Mr. Coyne, the bread and biscuit baker residing there, and repeated their demand for bread; but, on seeing the police approaching, they retired, and passed over Carlisle Bridge in the direction of Westmoreland-street.

A mob surrounded the shop of Mr. Jeffers, baker, of Church-street; but, the police being in the vicinity, they were called on, and succeeded in dispersing the mob.

Several bread-carts were stopped in the outlets of the city, and their contents taken.

The rioters continued their depredations up to ten o'clock at night, and, owing either to the inequality of numbers, or want of energy in the police, succeeded in plundering a great number of bakeries in the neighbourhood of the Liberty, as well as in the northern ends of the city.

On Saturday morning, at an early hour, the work of plunder commenced afresh, and several bakers' shops and carts were emptied of their contents, with little or no resistance on the part of the owners.

There were more more bread riots on Tuesday morning. At daybreak, a body of about 300 men collected at the Broadstone, and, having arranged their plans, rushed down Dominick-street into Dorset-street, where they attacked a bread-cart, and in an instant seized its contents. Shortly afterwards they attacked a second cart, when five or six mounted policemen, and about the same number of foot police, came upon them. A scuffle ensued, and the police succeeded in arresting eight of the plunderers. These persons were brought before the magistrates of Henry-street police-office, and, from their statements, it appeared they were, with one exception, from the counties of Wicklow, Wexford, Kildare, and one was from the county of Clare. The leader of the mob was arrested. His name is Murphy, a native of Dublin, and on his person was found the sum of 2s. 5d. They all pleaded hunger as their excuse, but Mr. Stoddart replied that although they might be in great distress, still a man with 2s. 5d. in his pocket could not offer such a reason for plundering in the open streets. They were all committed for trial. Subsequently five others were brought in, for attacking bread-carts in Dorset-street. They are all young men, from 18 to 23 years of age. On their persons were found sums varying from six to two pence. They were also committed for trial.

Ten men were brought before the magistrates of the Head Office of police, for attacking a bread-cart of Sir David Roche's, in Bridge-foot-street, and were committed for trial.

In Thomas-steeet, and Lower Bagot-street, bread was seized by mobs on Tuesday morning.

CURIOUS ROBBERY IN DUBLIN.—On Sunday a robbery of a very extraordinary nature took place at No. 10, Hardwick-place, Temple-street, Dublin, in the house of Mrs. Irvine. On Sunday Mrs. Irvine and her family went out to church, leaving a servant man named Patrick Donnelly in the house. Some time after two o'clock the family returned and knocked at the door several times, but received no answer. At last a man was called who got into the area, and so to the kitchen, where he found Donnelly with his legs tied to the table, and his hands fastened by a cord to another portion of the table also. There was a rope round his chest, which was attached round the table, and in this position he was found. He was at once liberated, and on being questioned he said shortly after twelve o'clock a very respectable-looking man knocked at the door, and, on his opening it, the man walked into the hall, and was at once followed by two other persons. The "respectable" man, he said, pulled out a pistol, levelled it at his breast, and swore if he uttered a word he would blow his brains out. Three persons then took him to the kitchen, where they tied him in the position he was found, and menaced him with death if he called out. They then went up stairs, he said, and rifled all the house. The police were called in, and the story seeming improbable, Donnelly was taken into custody on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery. On examining the house it was found that desks, drawers, presses, &c., had been forced open by a hammer, which belonged to the house, and which was found on the premises, and the marks fitted exactly. Bank notes to a large amount and a quantity of plate and jewellery were stolen. Besides the prisoner, his sister, Mary Boylan, and her husband, John Boylan, a gardener, were apprehended, and a woman, who passed as Donnelly's wife. It is remarkable that the house of Mrs. Irvine is situated quite near to St. George's Church, and the policeman on duty did not observe any person enter the house during the time.

ANOTHER MURDER.—A shocking murder has been perpetrated in the south riding of Tipperary, the particulars of which are thus given in the *Free Press*:—"We have just heard that a dreadful murder was perpetrated at Kilcoran, near Cahir, on the night of Tuesday, the 5th instant. It appears that a man named Thomas Mulcahy, who had the reputation of an usurer in the country, was on his way from the sessions of Cashel, where he had obtained several decrees against parties indebted to him, when he was waylaid and barbarously murdered—his throat being cut, his head dreadfully fractured, and a large stone pressed on his breast. Mr. W. Ryan, a Justice of the Peace, held an inquest on the body, when a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown" was returned. The scene of the murder was within two hundred yards of the police-barracks.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER IN TIPPERARY.—As Mr. Jeoffrey Donohoe was proceeding from Nenagh to Ballinaclogh, where he lived, within two miles distance of Nenagh, and when within 100 yards of his own house, two men passed him. One of them said "God save you," as they passed. Donohoe turned round, and one of them had a pistol presented at his back, and, before he had time to utter a word, lodged the contents (two slugs) in his left side, and then decamped. Poor Donohoe still lingers in great pain, but every moment he is expected to be relieved by death. He has eight children to bemoan his untimely fate.

NEW ZEALAND.

News has been received from New Zealand to the 20th of September. The settlement is in a most flourishing condition. The government of Captain Grey gives entire satisfaction. Emigrants from Sydney and Hobart Town are constantly arriving. A mounted police, composed partly of natives, has been some time established, and its beneficial effects are felt daily. The church and college for the natives are in full operation. The Government are erecting barracks upon a most extensive scale. Happily for this settlement, the neighbouring tribe, that of the Waicata, the most populous on the island, is well disposed towards the settlers, for whom they willingly labour for hire. Their chief, Te Werrowerro, who is called the King of New Zealand, lately offered to Captain Grey help to suppress disturbances created by another chief. This proffered assistance the Governor most prudently declined to accept, being willing to put down the tumult with his own forces, thereby preventing the two tribes from becoming embroiled through British interests; and, at the same time, exhibiting undeniable proof of the power of the Colonial Government to quell the outbreak themselves.

Hostilities in the north of the island, said to be first caused by the interference of the Americans, are now entirely arranged. The war was between the natives and the Government, and not between the natives and the settlers. The two latter are now on good terms, and the native chief, Heki, regrets ever having taken any hostile steps.

The papers announce the arrival at Auckland of H.M.S. *Castor*, having the Lieutenant-Governor; and contain official accounts from Wellington of the military operations there to the 16th Sept. We learn from these official accounts that the action in which Mr. Blackburn fell took place on the 6th of August, and the investment of Rangihaeata's pah on the 8th.

What has been called "a small pah," constructed by Rangihaeata in the valley of the Horowiki, turns out to have been a stockade, erected on the precipitous spur of a hill some nine or ten miles from the mouth of the valley. It was formed of logs placed horizontally one over another with loop-holes to fire through. The operations on the 8th, consisted of an attempt to shell this position. Several shells were thrown in and much harassed the enemy. As they were known to be short of provisions, it was obvious that they only waited to pour in a few destructive volleys on the British forces as soon as they should quit the cover of the woods, and then evacuate their temporary stronghold. To avoid unnecessary loss of life, Major Last complied with the request of the friendly Maori to allow them to invest the place after their fashion. This is, by occupying the surrounding pahs, and erecting a palisade round the stockade. Leaving the native allies to effect this operation, Major Last retired to Pa-wai-tangi-nui.

On the morning of the 13th, the insurgents began to fire upon the investing camp. Puaha immediately rushed out to meet them. They retired, and he, with his followers, advancing to the stockade, they quitted it at one side as he entered at the other. It subsequently appeared that their women had been sent to the rear some days before. Puaha in turn sent his women to the rear, and commenced his pursuit on the 14th. Information that Rangihaeata had decamped was in the meanwhile transmitted to Captain Durie, inspector of police, with instructions to warn the Waihanae chiefs, who had occupied a position at Pari-pari, to be on the alert. They were so, and Wiremu Kingi (*Anglice*, William King), one of our native allies, captured eight of Rangihaeata's band, who had come down from the hills on a foraging expedition. On the 16th of August, Major Last, in a note dated Wellington, reported to the Governor that "a good deal of firing was heard in the direction of Pari-pari and on the hills above it; and Wiremu Kingi sent word that he would make an attack on the enemy to-morrow."

It is obvious from these statements that Rangihaeata's band were enclosed between two hostile bodies—one advancing up the Horowiki valley, the other from the sea at Pari-pari. It is also clear that as he was retreating towards the coast all power of escape to the interior was, if ordinary diligence were observed, cut off. His only avowed allies at liberty, the followers of Napara and Maketu, were detained at Orewhenua by the natives attached to the British.

The papers do not contain any further intelligence from the Cook's Strait settlements. An intimation in the *New Zealander*, of 19th of September, that the Legislative Council was to be summoned in the course of the ensuing week, explains the object of the Governor in returning to Auckland at that time. "As yet," says the journal we have named, "we are kept in total ignorance upon the interesting question of who the gentlemen may be who are to represent us in the Council." Equal ignorance is professed of the measures likely to be submitted to it; but conjectures are hazarded that the Governor may present a bill for "regulating the purchases of land from the natives," a cattle slaughter ordinance, a mutual fencing bill, and a dog nuisance ordinance.

The *New Zealander* of 19th September contains the abstracts of revenue and expenditure for the northern (or Auckland) division of New Zealand, for the quarters ending respectively 31st March and 30th June, 1846. The revenue for the quarter ending 31st March (including arrears of previous years) was £3325, of which £2549 was derived from customs duties levied at Auckland, and £51 from customs duties levied at Russell. The revenue for the quarter ending 30th June (arrears included) was £3339, of which £2246 was from Auckland customs, and £93 from customs at Russell. The expenditure for the quarter ending 31st March was £4180 for current expenses, £6071 for arrears. The expenditure for the quarter ending 30th June was £3874 for current expenses, and £1174 for arrears. The customs revenue collected at the ports of New Zealand, for the years 1841 to 1845 inclusive, was—£6274 in 1841; £18,588 in 1842; £6206 in 1843; £11,426 in 1844; £9340 in 1845. No customs duties were collected during the last two quarters of 1844, and the first four or five months of 1845, Governor Fitzroy having abolished them. This accounts, in part, for the great falling off in these years. The deficit is also, in part, attributable to the native disturbances. It is greatest at those parts which have been the scene of hostilities. Auckland being the harbour into which Government stores were imported, the receipts there have declined less than at the rest.

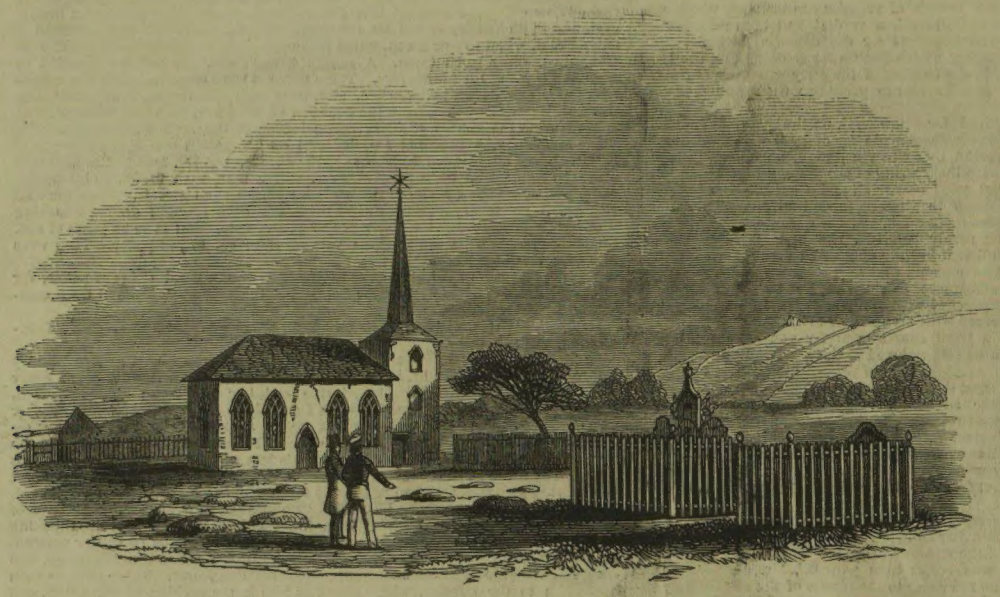
On the 15th of September her Majesty's steamer *Driver* sailed for Wellington, with Col. M'Cleverty, who had been appointed Quarter-Master-General.

On the 16th her Majesty's ship *Castor* sailed for the Bay of Islands.

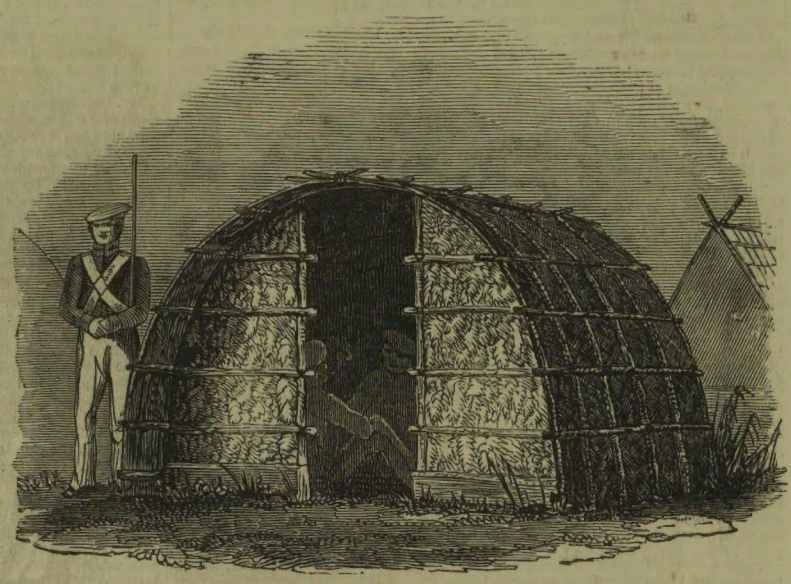
SKETCHES FROM THE LATE WAR.

WE have been favoured, by a Correspondent in high official position at New Zealand, with the accompanying Sketches, for the early transmission of which our acknowledgments are due to Mr. A. F. Ridgway, of Leicester-square.

SKETCHES OF THE LATE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.—BY A CORRESPONDENT.



WAIMTAI CHURCH, AND BURIAL PLACE OF BRITISH OFFICERS.



COMMANDING OFFICER'S WAU, RUA PEKAPEKA.

First is Waimati Church, a structure of no pretension to beauty; and, in that respect, resembling a majority of the churches of our settlements, in the early stages of their colonisation. The memorials in the churchyard are, as yet, few; those in the centre inclosure are to the memory of three British officers, two of whom were killed, and the third mortally wounded, in conflicts with the natives. The second Engraving shows a Commanding Officer's Wau a sort of aborigina



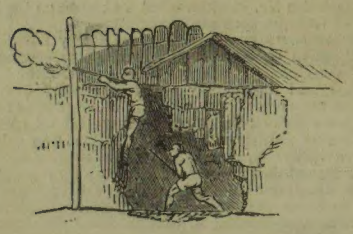
WAR DANCE OF NEW ZEALANDERS.

guard-house, in which our troops are somewhat rudely lodged: however, the climate is beautiful for a bivouac.

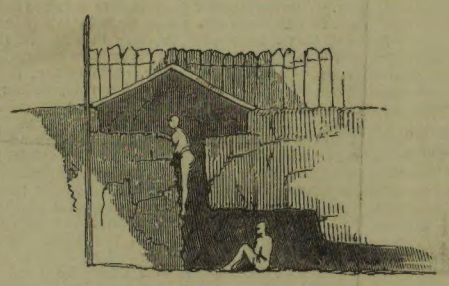
The third Scene shows a War Dance of New Zealanders, got up for the amusement of the British, who are enjoying the grotesque exhibition. Around are seated some natives in the customary cloak; and a monster mortar, belonging to the British, is shown on the right.

The pair of small Illustrations show a practice common in New Zealand warfare, of descending into caverns dug for the purpose, to shoot at the enemy in greater security. The tactics have, at least, cunning to recommend them.

The lower Engraving shows a group of Maories, armed with the native spear and hatchet, and the rifle which civilisation has lent them to war against its spread. These figures are tattooed and one wears large ear-rings: the costume of one is a sort of long waist-cloth; and of another, a red mantle, bordered with black. In this picture, also, are shown specimens of the native huts and inclosures, as well as of the vegetation of the country.



EXTERNAL CAVERN.

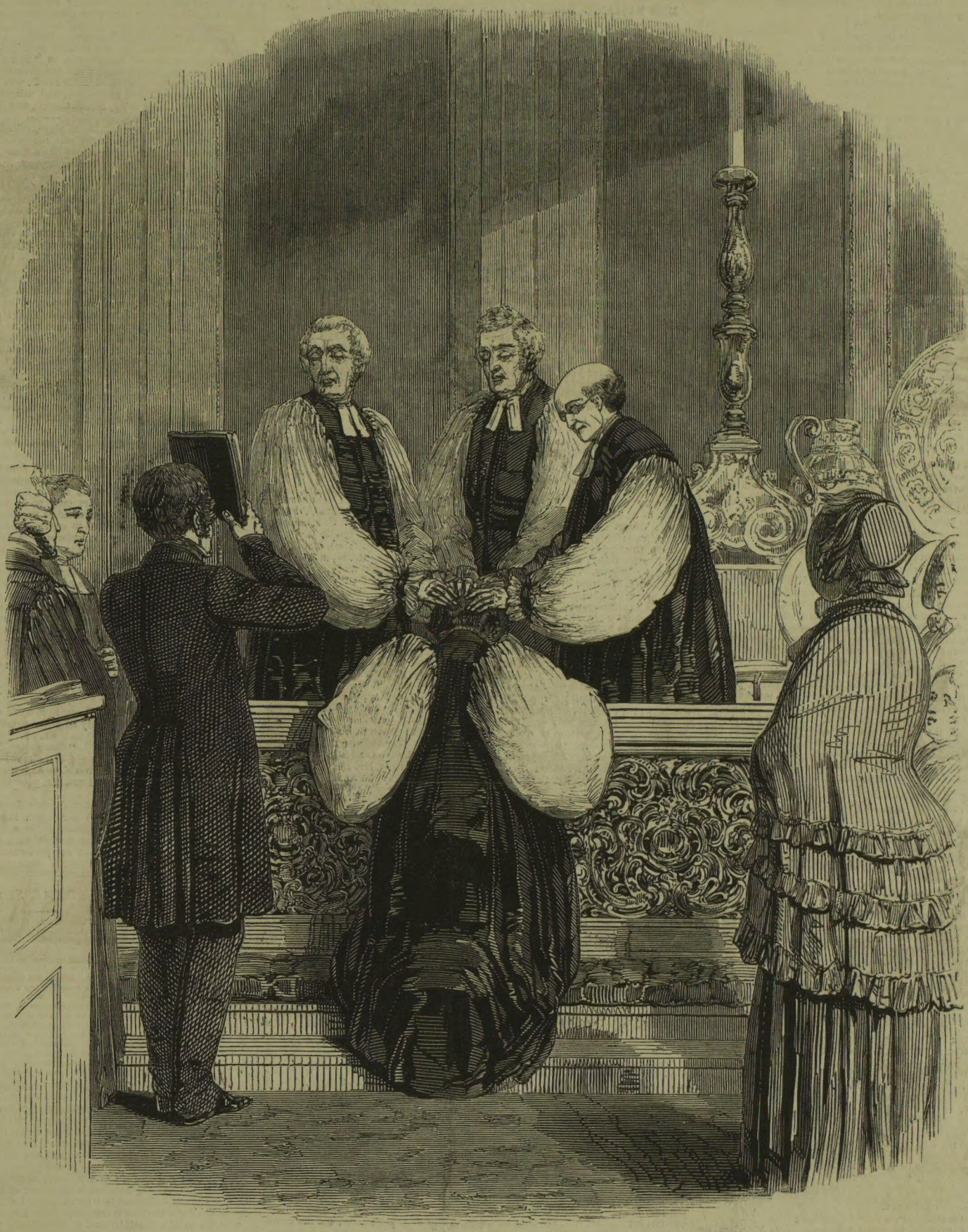


INTERNAL CAVERN AND CONNECTING PASSAGE.



GROUP OF MAORIES.

CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP, AT WHITEHALL CHAPEL.



CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN.

THE interesting ceremony of the Consecration of the newly-appointed Bishop of Sodor and Man, Dr. Shirley, attracted a great number of persons on Sunday morning last to the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. Before the doors were opened, very many visitors had congregated at the entrance of the Chapel; and, on admission, ladies and gentlemen eagerly pressed towards the altar, to obtain favourable situations for viewing the expected ceremony; so that, before eleven o'clock, the Chapel was quite filled. The venerable parents of the new Bishop were in a pew near the altar.

At eleven o'clock precisely, the Bishops of Carlisle, Lichfield, and St. Asaph, in full episcopal attire, walked down the Chapel, preceding Dr. Shirley, in his black gown and scarf—the fomer taking their seats within the altar-rails, and the latter in a pew to the right of the altar. The customary morning service and the prayers specially appointed for the occasion were read by the Rev. W. H. Howlett, M.A.; and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Hill, B.D., Archdeacon of Derby, Vicar of Chesterfield, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Sodor and Man.

Archdeacon Hill selected for his text the second chapter of the Revelation of St. John the Divine, verses 1, 2, and 3:—"Unto the angel of the Church of Ephesus write, These things saith he that holdeth the seven stars in his right hand, who walketh in the midst of the seven golden candlesticks. I know thy works, and thy labour, and thy patience, and how thou canst not bear them that are evil, and thou hast tried them which say they are Apostles, and are not, and hast found them liars; and hast borne, and hast patience, and for my name's sake hast laboured, and hast not fainted." The Archdeacon dwelt at some length on episcopal and ministerial responsibilities, and entered into an elaborate argument with reference to the interpretations put by various commentators on the passage selected for his text.

The Bishops of Carlisle, Lichfield, and St. Asaph then read the communion service. At the conclusion, the ceremony of the Consecration commenced, the newly-appointed Bishop leaving his pew, and the Bishops of Lichfield and St. Asaph the communion table, and all three retiring to the vestry, whence, in two or three minutes, they returned to the steps of the altar, Dr. Shirley wearing a white surplice, without sleeves. The Bishops, standing on each side of the Doctor, presented him to the Bishop of Carlisle, who commanded the Queen's letters patent to be read. After the Queen's letters, the instrument appointing the Bishops to officiate in the room of the Archbishop of York was read, as was also the letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury, permitting the Consecration to take place in Whitehall Chapel; the Bishopric of Sodor and Man being within the province of York, and therefore requiring special permission from the Archbishop of Canterbury to allow the Consecration to take place within *his* province.

The oaths of allegiance to the Queen, and of submission to the Archbishop of York, &c., were then administered; and, after the Bishop of Carlisle had questioned the newly-appointed Bishop on several points, the latter again withdrew, and returned to the altar-rails in his episcopal dress. The Litany was then read, the congregation joining in the responses, suitable prayers being added for the occasion. Towards the conclusion of the Litany, the three officiating Bishops advanced to the altar-rails, outside of which the new Bishop was kneeling; and the Bishop of Carlisle read the blessing and prayer, at the same time laying his hands on the head of the kneeling Bishop; the Bishops of Lichfield and St. Asaph imposing theirs likewise. After this ceremony, the "Veni Creator" was read, the benediction pronounced by the Bishop of Carlisle; and the congregation dispersed; the Bishop of Sodor and Man taking his seat within the altar-rails. The singing was in good taste, and performed by the Choir of the Chapel, Mr. Massey presiding at the organ.

The oaths were administered by J. Burder, Esq.; and her Majesty's patent was read by F. H. Dyte, Esq., of the Ecclesiastical Court.

The service of gold plate on the altar-table is most magnificent, the centre dish having the Last Supper chased upon it in very high relief. The interior of the Chapel has an appearance of truly regal comfort: its nicely carpeted floor and crimson fittings, added to the massiveness of the plate displayed on the altar, and the richly gilded and exquisitely painted ceiling—one of Rubens's best works—above all, constitute a charming picture, and one which irresistibly pleases the eye; yet critical taste may, perhaps, carp at the festoons of crimson curtains under the galleries and at the bust of Charles the First over the door—a singularly misplaced ornament in a house of God. The ceiling, too, though most beautiful of itself has no claim to appropriateness; and it is to be lamented that another church has not been raised, and Whitehall employed for some other purpose more in unison with its architectural and artistic adornment than a chapel; for the apotheosis of James the First is *not* the subject to gaze upon when lifting up the eyes in prayer.

Would it not be a matter worthy of the consideration of Government to endeavour to procure the four magnificent candlesticks, of copper gilded, each nearly eight feet in height, which were made by order of Charles the First for his Chapel in Whitehall, and which now adorn the Cathedral of St. Bavon, in Ghent?

The new Bishop of Sodor and Man was born at Westford, county of Mayo, Ireland, May 30, 1797. After being under the tuition of the late Rev. Leigh Richmond, he was removed to Winchester College in 1809, from whence he was elected to New College Oxford, in 1815. He took his degree of B.A. in 1819. As he claimed his degree as a fellow of New College, he did not go out in honours; but in 1821 he gained the Bachelor's English Essay, "On the Study of Moral Evidence." He was ordained on his fellowship in 1820, and took priest's orders the following year. His first ministerial charge was as curate to his father, the Rev. Walter Shirley, rector of Woodford, Northamptonshire. He was subsequently appointed Lecturer of Ashbourn, Derbyshire, in 1821. In 1826 he held the office of Master of the Schools, at Oxford. On September 4, 1827, he married Maria, only daughter of W. Waddington, Esq. In 1828 he succeeded his father as vicar of Shirley, where he has resided ever since, except during the years 1838 and 1839, when he held the rectory of Whiston, Yorkshire, on the presentation of the late Earl of Effingham, to whom he was also appointed chaplain. In 1839 he was presented, on his own petition, to the family living of Brailsford, which is contiguous to his other living of Shirley. In December, 1840, he was appointed by the late Bishop Bowstead, of Lichfield, Deacon of Derby, and Honorary Prebendary of Lichfield. On December 17, 1846, he received his D.D. degree, by diploma, from the University of Oxford. He is also Bampton Lecturer for this year, which office he means to fulfil.

By the appointment of Dr. Shirley to the Bishopric of Sodor and Man, the following appointments become vacant:—

The Rectory of Brailsford, with the Perpetual Curacy of Osmaston, near Ashbourne, Derbyshire, value £673 per annum, in the gift of his Lordship.

The Vicarage of Shirley, with the Curacy of Yeaveley, near Derby, value £179 per annum, in the gift of Earl Ferrers.

A Prebendal Stall in Lichfield Cathedral, in the gift of the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

The Archdeaconry of Derby, which was held by Dr. Shirley, has been conferred on the Rev. Thomas Hill, B.D., Vicar of Chesterfield.

The value of the Bishopric of Sodor and Man is about £2000 per annum; and, from the limited extent of the diocese, the patronage is but small. The following appointments are in the gift of the Bishop:—The Vicarage of Braddon, recently rendered vacant; the Vicarage of German, the Vicarage of Jurby, and the Vicarage of St. Patrick, all in the Isle of Man.

ELECTRICITY OF GUN-COTTON.

(*To the Editor.*)

I believe that it has not been as yet noticed that the new material, Gun-Cotton, possesses, in a peculiarly eminent degree, the capacity for electric excitement by friction; indeed, far more than silk, fur, or other substances usually so considered.

Having prepared several pieces of Gun-Cotton, which I had kept in the form of a thin sheet, or web, during the whole manipulation (as that ensures a superior quality), I was fraying out the more matted parts of a piece, about six inches square, previous to completely drying it, when I found it cling to the fingers so tenaciously as to hinder the operation; while it crackled, and emitted light in the dark.

After drying this before the fire for some minutes, on taking it up, I found its electric condition had rather *increased*; so much so, that on attempting to lay it flat upon another prepared web on the table, it rose up spontaneously, disengaging its tangled fibres from it, and actually floated, at a height of *three clear inches above it*, as long as it was prevented from floating off sideways; it remained in this state for many minutes; and on being occasionally pressed upon the piece below, the electric discharges were so audible as to cause apprehensions lest the whole of it should explode.

By way of determining whether this might not arise from other circumstances than the cotton itself, such as from the dryness of the room, the state of my own fingers (rendered harsh by the acid), &c., I treated a similar piece of *unprepared* cotton in precisely the same manner, but could observe no such manifestations of electric excitation.

It is excited to an extraordinary degree by friction with glass or shell-lac; but more so, apparently, by the skin of the hand. This quality may, possibly, be turned to account. It may arise either from the chemica constitution of the substance, or from the mechanical harshness and roughness of its fibre; probably from both causes.

Thinking this remarkable fact may be deemed worthy of a place in your columns,

I am, &c.,

12th Jan., 1847. WILLIAM PETRIE.

* Our Correspondent is not aware that a paper, identifying the Electricity of Gun-Cotton appeared in the "Philosophical Magazine" of last month.—ED.

THE LATE EARL OF YARBOROUGH.—The late Earl of Yarborough, by his will, executed in June, 1843, bequeathed to his younger son, the Hon. Dudley Pelham, his practical nautical books, charts, chronometers, telescopes, and all nautical instruments, for his own use, and a pecuniary bequest, having conveyed to him all his vested right under settlement; he also left pecuniary legacies to his daughter, daughters-in-law, and his three sisters, and liberal annuities and legacies to his servants. By deed, executed in 1842, his Lordship conveyed to his eldest son, Lord Worsley, now the Earl of Yarborough, all his diamonds, plate, pictures, books, prints, drawings, statues, and all other personal property on his estates at Brocklesbury Hall, Appuldurcombe Park, and in Arlington-street, as heir-looms with the settled estates, and has bequeathed to his Lordship all the newly-purchased estates, and all estates not in settlement, and those in the counties of Lincoln and Kent, and in the Isle of Wight, and that he may dispose of the Romney Marsh estate, and has appointed his Lordship residuary legatee and sole executor. The funded and personal estate was estimated for duty at £80,000.

BRICK MACHINE.—A newly invented brick machine has been patented by a Cincinatti mechanic, which presses bricks by a cylinder, like a printing machine, and it can turn out, with the aid of five men, 40,000 smooth surface bricks of first quality per day.

THE WINDOW DUTY.—By a Parliamentary paper, printed in the session of 1845, it appears that the total amount of Window Duty in the year ending the 5th of April, 1840, was £1,486,023. In the year following it was £1,774,638; in 1842, £1,775,151; in 1843, £1,776,789 and in 1844, it was 1,786,514.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE (says a Correspondent) is regularly carried from house to house, on Christmas Eve, at Alveston, a quiet village in Gloucestershire; but the emblems of the Trinity are substituted for presents; as the Crown of Thorns, formed of a potato stuck with thorns, and hollowed out; the three nails, &c.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE DUKE OF RICHMOND.—On Tuesday, a very numerously-attended meeting of agriculturists and tenant-farmers, deputed from various counties throughout the kingdom, assembled at the Freemasons' Tavern, to consider the best means for rendering the proposed testimonial to his Grace the Duke of Richmond as effective as possible. The Duke of Richmond was present. Mr. John Ellman, of Sussex, was called to the chair. On the motion of the Chairman, a committee was named, with the Duke of Richmond as its president to apply the sums subscribed for the Richmond testimonial to the formation of an institution for the benefit of decayed tenant-farmers. In the course of some observations by the Duke of Richmond, he said, "I have long felt with emotions of no ordinary nature, that I have never passed a farmer's house in this country, without feeling assured that, if I knocked at the door, and sought admittance, I would find a friend within to welcome me." After suggesting a plan of operations for collecting further subscriptions by means of the various agricultural societies throughout the country, the meeting separated.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. GURNEY.—The funeral of J. J. Gurney, Esq., took place on Tuesday, at the Friends' Meeting House, Norwich. Since his demise, the principal tradesmen of Norwich had their shops partially closed, as an expression of grief for his loss; and, in accordance with a previous arrangement, nearly every building throughout the city was shut during the hours fixed for the funeral. The trains from London and other parts on the line brought down a large number of the more opulent members of the Society of Friends, who took part in the ceremony. The *cortège* left Earlham Hall shortly after eleven o'clock, and by one o'clock the body of this esteemed man was consigned to its final resting place. Nothing could exceed the mark of respect that was manifested in every part of the city during the day.

OUR DOMESTIC COLUMN.

TWELFTH NIGHT.

The cake, the wine, the drawing for the King,
(Erst cut for in the slice that held the bean)
So Twelfth Night ends our Christmas gamboling,
Sit, ere to bed, uncrown'd, this evening's Queen,
And trace our revel thro' an earlier scene!
For centuries back, sought Argosies the east,
(Ere check'd the needle at the pole unseen
As the hound points to couchant bird or beast,)
Thro' straits, corsairs, and storms with stores to crown this feast.

These costly spices, from the Indies sought,
Where danger ceas'd to dog the caravan,
At Ormus, or what halt right richly fraught,
Came from the bale for Earl or Alderman.
Knight well-enfeoff'd, Abbot, or Chief of clan:
So zealous were they to enrich the cake.
Such blameless offerings, ere our faith began
Were rare, or such might * Sabine farmer make,
But this requires high cost for our bless'd Saviour's sake.

Myrrh, frankincense, and gold are symbol'd here,
The Magi's offering to the heav'nly child.
Some readers on the holy volume peer
As letter'd sunbeams, warm'd while thus beguil'd
Of earnest gaze: some call thoughts rank'd and filed
To watch and witness the great argument,
Here finding star-way as where Truth hath smiled
Mid something cloudlike rendering less content.
Why quarrel we? Gaze on a picture aptly blent.

The far, the mystic, trackless, gorgeous East
Had watchers of the stars, had prophet-rede
In trust from years ere earliest empires ceas'd:
So Christian witnesses there sow'd good seed,
There 'neath the Kurd e'en now "Nestorians" bleed,
And farthest Ind knelt to the recent cross. †
What matters if the East sent men indeed
To hail their God with offer'd myrrh and dross,
Or gave to sacred story splendid gloss?

Who hath o'erstepp'd the threshold of high heav'n?
Or who may count the steps thence leading down
To where on earth child-like their God is given?
Enough, a life began led duly on,
And that the Cross, how graced, stands not alone.
The mystic tale, so stinted, yet so full,
By word and deed brings God's heart near our own:
To feel its meaning reader none too dull,
And few so high of aim its topmost fruit to cull.

G. B.

BROTHER JONATHAN.

The origin of this term, as applied to the United States, is given in a recent number of the *Norwich Courier*. The Editor says it was communicated by one of the most intelligent gentlemen and sterling Whigs in Connecticut, now upwards of eighty years of age, who was an active participator in the scenes of the Revolution. The story is as follows:—"When General Washington, after being appointed commander of the army of the Revolutionary war, came to Massachusetts to organise it, and make preparations for the defence of the country, he found a great destitution of ammunition and other means necessary to meet the powerful foe he had to contend with, and great difficulty to obtain them. If attacked in such condition, the cause at once might be hopeless. On one occasion at that anxious period, a consultation of the officers and others was had, when it seemed no way could be devised to make such preparation as was necessary. His Excellency Jonathan Trumbull the Elder was then Governor of the State of Connecticut, on whose judgment and aid the General placed the greatest reliance, and remarked, 'We must consult Brother Jonathan on the subject. The General did so, and the Governor was successful in supplying many of the wants of the army. When difficulties afterward arose, and the army was spread over the country, it became a by-word, '*We must consult Brother Jonathan.*'"

INDIAN MEAL.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

The ordinary preparation of Indian meal for household use, is simply to mix the meal with water, stir it to a thick paste, form it into a cake with the hands, and cook it on a thick pan or girdle, over a slow fire. This "paum" of bread is always eaten hot; cold it is unpalateable: the making occupies about three minutes, the baking about twenty. It is broken, and not cut. During a residence of three years, when this was brought thrice a day to table, I never knew any successful attempts at lightening it with yeast, or any leaven. The other daily use of Indian meal is a boiled porridge of the meal and milk. In using meal, that of the recent or last crop should be got. Stale Indian corn loses its flavour; stale meal, or meal long ground, is also a deteriorated article. The average scale of value for "meal" is half that of wheat flour; its nutritious quality is also in the same or a less proportion to the latter farina. A negro labourer will consume in a day even half a peck of meal—at least, I was informed by a neighbour that his meal had usually disappeared at that rate.

TO ROMANCE.

As the Rainbow in the sky,
When the storm is passing by;
As the sunshine to the flower,
Or the first refreshing shower;
Like the moonlight on the stream,
Like an Angel in a dream;
So, Romance! art thou to me,
Ever hast been, and will be!

As the stars in darkest night,
As the spirit in its might;
As the high majestic mount,
Or the sweetly gushing fount;
As the dew lies on the lawn,
In the light of early dawn,
So thou liest on my heart
Pure and holy as thou art!

As the sun in glory shining,
All the light of heaven combining;
Like the love in youthful hearts,
Ere the golden light departs;
Or, when heaven, in deepest blue,
Gives its own celestial hue
To the things whereon we look,
From the ocean to the brook;
Every holy shadow blending;
Every prayer from earth ascending;
Thought exalted, thought refined,
In that magic word combined;
Thus to me thou art divine,
And I ever call thee mine!

R. E. S.

CASHMERE.

Oh! who has not heard of the Vale of Cashmere!

Exclaims Thomas Moore in one of his beautiful effusions. This kingdom, or Rajahdom has recently fallen under the sceptre of England, and yet all we know about it—apart from ancient romance and modern warfare—is, that the ladies hold in the highest esteem shawls manufactured from the wool of the Cashmerian goat. The subject is worthy of a small niche in our Column.

Cashmere is the Switzerland of the East; mountains, lakes, chamois, chalets, castles perched on high, like an eagle's nest, &c. But the City of Cashmere is an Oriental Venice. Floating islands, floating gardens, mosques and minarets. The river Vedusta connects the two lakes upon which the town is built; and from the rubbish that is poured down from the mountains in the rainy season, the lakes become shallower, and, consequently, more extensive. So the dry ground becoming every day more scare and dear, the inhabitants mat together the reeds, &c., of the lakes, and contrive to construct floating beds, where are grown the best melons in Asia, with a variety of other good things. The view of the City at sunrise, from the surrounding hills, is truly beautiful:

Sweet City! the sun o'er thy mountains is peeping,
And pierces the violet veil on thy lakes,
Thy daughters of beauty on cashmeres are sleeping,
While here, on the heath-hill, the wanderer slakes
His thirst, which has ever been that of a syphon;
And more so where Nature's bright glories appear.
Could Leila smile on me, I'd spend my whole life on
The banks of thy waters, beloved Cashmere.

The inhabitants still cherish traditions of a certain Iskander, who conquered all India—nay, all the world—(doubtless Alexander the Great.) The country lies on the north-west confines of Hindostan; its area is about 120 miles by 70; the climate is healthy, and the natives are reputed to be hardy and brave, with an amiable talent for emptying the pockets of other people, and keeping their own tight closed as the lockjaw.

DISTORTION—A WORD TO MOTHERS.

The most common cause of a high shoulder is to be found in the abominable practice of undressing girls' necks as low as the hanging of their clothes will permit. Instead of the shoulder-straps of their dress being, as they should be, fairly above the root of the acromial processes [that is, on the centre of the shoulder], they often—indeed most commonly—either only skirt the extreme end of those processes, and rest on the rounded upper part of the deltoid muscles [resting nearly on the extreme edge of the shoulder], or are actually far down on the arms; in consequence of which, the dress having little or no suspension on the shoulders, is constantly dropping; and the girl, to save her clothes dropping down, or at least to keep them in place, is continually hitching up the shoulder, from which the shoulder-strap most easily slips, and thus the elevating muscles, becoming stronger on that side, pull the shoulder permanently up, and produce a very ugly appearance. But the mischief does not stop here! For though there really be no disease of the spine, yet this constant hitching up of the shoulder causes the head and neck to be thrown to the other side, whilst the chest is thrown out to the same side; and thus a lateral curvature of the spine is produced, and a girl's figure is spoiled, for the simple purpose of uncovering her neck and shoulders as far as possible, which, as well for decency as for the preservation of the child's health, ought to be covered. Many parents have been thus the real cause of their daughter's distortion, if not of more serious consequences; and therefore, in growing girls, who have the least disposition to slip their shoulder out of their dress, most especial care should be taken to prevent the possibility of keeping up this habit by having the dress made so high that it cannot slip down, and then, the sensation of its slipping being lost, the child no longer continues to hitch up her shoulder, and, by a little attention to her proper carriage, the mischief, if not of long standing, may be got rid of.—*Chelius's System of Surgery.*

* "Farre pio et saliente mica."—Hor.
With pious grist and sparkling salt.

† Bishop Heber ("Narative of Journey," cap. 28,) favours the native tradition on an apostolic mission connected with St. Thomas's Mount, near Madras.

MUSIC.

MISS BASSANO'S DEBUT AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE, IN DONIZETTI'S "ANNA BOLENA."

The English version of "Anna Bolena," by Mr. Charles Jefferys, was very well received on Tuesday night. It is not, of course, expected that such a perfect performance can be given by our artists as at the Italian Opera; but, on the whole, it was a very creditable representation—such a one as will satisfy the exigencies of the audiences of the Princess'. If the *Henry the Eighth* of Lefller was a failure, without reference to the reminiscence of Tamburini or Lablache in the same part, and the *Anna Bolena* of Miss Bassano was but an exaggerated copy of Grisi, rarely have we heard a more charming *Smeaton* than that of Miss Sara Flower; and the *Percy* of "Allen" was beautifully sung. The great event, however, was the successful *début* of Miss Bassano, who will no doubt occupy the first rank of our leading singers. She has such feeling and energy in her acting, that she has no occasion to make a servile copy of Italian artists—she must think and act for herself. There were many striking points about her delineation of the injured *Queen*, still it wanted repose and contrast. It was too violent—the reproaches addressed to the *King* particularly—at the end of the first act.

When Miss Bassano has moderated her ultra-gestures with the head, and is not quite so free in the use of her hands—the pushing off the stage of the Monarch, for instance, was quite a mistake—she will improve materially. Indeed, we question whether, in a larger house, this exuberance of action would have been so perceptible. Her defects are on the right side; tameness is a besetting sin of English artists. Miss Bassano has a powerful *mezzo soprano*, the upper notes being somewhat harsh, but the lower ones rich and telling. With her strong organ, she can accomplish any labour in a long opera, and this lasting quality will be of great value. She commenced her studies in the Royal Academy of Music, under Crevelli; and subsequently went to Italy, and appeared at some of the small theatres to acquire stage experience. As a concert-singer, she has earned great distinction; but we think she is destined to shine more as a dramatic vocalist; and her *Anna Bolena* in a few nights, unless we are much mistaken, will be far superior. She was over-anxious, on the first appearance, to give effect to particular situations, than to regard the efficiency of the *ensemble*. Her efforts were warmly applauded by a house crowded in every part, and she was called for at the end of each act. Miss G. Smithson was the *Lady Jane Seymour*, and sang so well in the last act, as to cause surprise at her defective intonation throughout the previous scenes. If she would not strain her voice so much, she might sing in better tune, as her organ is naturally thin and piercing.

Mr. Edward Loder's careful conducting of the orchestra was of great service in the accompaniments, but some of the wind instruments played most resolutely out of tune at times.

CONCERTS.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.—The sixth Concert included Beethoven's Sonata in A, Op. 69, played by Mr. Noble (piano) and Mr. W. F. Reed (violoncello); Mozart's Duo in F, for pianoforte, performed by Messrs. W. C. Macfarren and Dorrell; Mr. G. Macfarren's Quintet in G Minor, executed by Mr L. Sloper (piano), Thirlwall (violin), Weslake (tenor), W. F. Reed (violoncello), and C. Severn (double bass); and a MS. Double Quartet in B Minor, by Mr. W. S. Rockstro, played by Messrs. Thirlwall, Dawson, Weslake, and Reed, and Messrs. A. Streather, T. Westrop, R. Blagrove, and Guest. The andante of the double quatuor was much applauded. Miss Duval was encored in Mr. W. Macfarren's song, "A Farewell," to Tennyson's words; and Mr. Lockey was similarly complimented in a MS. Scena, by Mr. G. Cooper, "Lament." Miss Lockey sang Spohr's song, "In the silver beams of Luna," and, with her brother, Haydn's duo, "Super Vornei." Mr. W. Macfarren officiated as accompanyist. On the whole, this series of concerts has been remarkably dull and uninteresting, and if the Society desire to prosper, it must awake from its apathy and system of partiality. We fear that the epithet formerly applied—"The Society of Mutual Applause"—has been strictly applicable this season.

MR. MAY'S ANNUAL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. May, who combines the qualities of a Professor of Music and Dancing, gave an agreeable Concert, at the Horns Room, Kennington, on Tuesday last, which was crowded to excess. Mr. May gave a fair specimen of his powers as a pianist, although his "imitations" on that instrument might have been dispensed with. The scheme was much too long, but the gleanings displayed taste. The vocalists were the Misses Rainforth, Townsend, Howard, Wheadon, Brunel, Gilbert, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Kench, Mr. Hill, and Mr. John Parry. Mr. C. Donmall, from America, played a flute solo.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

The Walworth Literary and Scientific Institution gave a Concert, on Tuesday, in aid of the Building Fund. Mr. Cornish was the accompanyist; and Messrs. Shoubridge, Lyon, G. and H. Buckland, Sporle, Misses M. O'Connor, Thornton, and E. Lyon the vocalists. Mr. Wells (flute) and Mr. Sedgwick (concertina) were the solo instrumentalists. This institution was established in 1845, and has progressed favourably. There are now upwards of 600 members. The subscription is very moderate, and there is an excellent library, reading, and class room, and lectures on all subjects are given. Mr. C. Buckland, on the 2nd February, and April 27, will deliver lectures on vocal music and its characteristics.

Mr. Henry Smith gave his vocal entertainment at Crosby Hall, on Tuesday evening; and Mr. J. L. Hatton gave his second concert at the Marylebone Institution, on Thursday. Miss H. Walcott gave a musical *soirée* at the Hall, in Store-street, on Monday evening, and displayed talent, but scarcely of a sufficiently prominent order to warrant such an undertaking singly. There are now too many of these individual speculations. It requires no ordinary powers to interest an audience for a couple of hours; and Mr. Wilson's success seems to have turned the brains of the singers, forgetting that, in his case, there was a marked speciality in the illustrations of a peculiar class of melodies.

On Monday, is the first of a series of Concerts at Exeter Hall, in aid of the Hullah Testimonial Fund. On Tuesday, the Sacred Harmonic Society will perform Haydn's "Creation." On Wednesday, Mr. G. Robinson gives his Annual Concert, at the National Hall, Holborn. On Thursday, will be the anniversary of the Madrigal Society, at Freemasons' Hall. The popular opera of "The Bondman" will be given every evening, at Drury Lane Theatre; and Miss Bassano will appear at the Princess' Theatre.

We are happy to record the formation of the "Amateur Musical Society," for the creation of a full orchestra, composed of the members, assisted by Professors, to meet weekly during the months of February, March, and April, at the Music Hall, in Store-street, with Mr. Balfe as Conductor, for the performance of Classical Symphonies, Overtures, &c. Lord Gerald Fitzgerald, Sir A. R. Macdonal, and E. Jekyll, Esq., are the Committee of Management; and Mr. Henry Leslie is the Honorary Secretary. Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Leinster, the Earls of Westmoreland, Falmouth, Liverpool, and Cawdor; Viscount Anson, the Marquis of Kildare, Lords A. Vane, Saltoun, Arundel, &c.; General and Colonel Upton, Sir H. Webb, Sir A. Barnard, Sir J. Campbell, Sir G. Wilson, Sir G. Lee, &c., are members. In the list of the orchestra, are the names of the Duke of Leinster, the Marquis of Kildare, Lord G. Fitzgerald, Lord Arundel, Hon. G. Cadogan, the Rev. Mr. Vickery, the Rev. W. Newton, General Upton, &c.

Mr. Travers, the tenor, who has been singing in Italy with such success, will appear at Drury-Lane Theatre in a few days.

The Titan Lablache was most cordially received, on his return from Italy, at the Italian Opera in Paris, on Thursday week, in "Don Pasquale." Mdlle. Fuoco, on her return to the Académie Royale de Musique, after her triumph at Drury-Lane Theatre, created quite a *furore* in *Betty*. This young and gifted *danseuse* is engaged for three years at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden—a fortunate hit for the management.

Mr. Wallace's opera is in preparation at Drury-Lane Theatre; the *mise en scène* is to eclipse, it is reported, all former glories of Mr. Bunn.

THE THEATRES.

FRENCH PLAYS.

On Monday evening the great French *artiste*, M. Frederic Lemaitre, made his first appearance this season, on the boards of the St. James's Theatre, in his celebrated character of *Don Cæsar de Bazan*. The part is one eminently calculated to display all the powers of this accomplished performer: it shows both phases of his talents in the comic and serious line to the greatest advantage; and, with the exception of the renowned and inimitable *Robert Macaire*, is the best character in his *répertoire*. The plot of the drama is well known to the play-going public from the dozen translations which appeared, almost simultaneously, at our different theatres. In point of admirable construction, and a well-developed story, it is one of the best of the modern French plays. M. Lemaitre was admirably supported by Mdlle. Clarisse, and was most enthusiastically cheered throughout his performance. He repeated the character, with equal effect, on Wednesday, and was announced to appear in the terrible "Dame de St. Tropez" last evening.

We scarcely know if the resources of Mr. Mitchell's theatre would enable him to get up the "Tour de Nesle." If it was possible, we believe the drama would make a great hit, with M. Lemaitre in the part of *Buridan*. We saw him play the character, some two or three years ago, at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, and have little doubt but that he would cause the same excitement here by his masterly delineation of the adventurer as he did in Paris. The piece itself, by Alexandre Dumas and M. Gaillardet, stands alone for deep interest, and is, comparatively, unknown to the public. A translation was produced across the water some years ago.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Beaumont and Fletcher's play of "King and No King" was revived at this theatre on Wednesday evening—not having been played, we believe, for nearly half a century. *Arbaces*, King of Iberia, had taken *Tigranes*, King of Armenia, prisoner, and offers him his sister *Panthea* in marriage. *Arbaces* himself had not seen *Panthea* since she was nine years old; and when he does see her, he falls desperately in love with her. She gradually entertains a love for him greater than that of a sister for a brother. The struggles of *Arbaces* between conscience and inclination are solved by the discovery that he is not heir to the throne, but the son of *Gobrias*, and consequently no relation to *Panthea*, who is the lawful Queen.

Pepys does not notice this play, but it must have been revived before Nell Gwynne left the Theatre Royal. The main interest of the plot may be taken exception to, on the ground of immorality; but the play, on the whole, is a good one. The part of *Arbaces* is a very good one for Phelps, and he acted it with great power. He was ably seconded by Miss Laura Addison, as *Panthea*. *Bessus*, a sort of *Bobadil*, was ably personated by Mr. G. Bennett; and the reception of the entire play was most satisfactory.

The pantomime goes famously, and runs over with comical allusions to passing topics. It is one of the best we have witnessed for some time.

PRINCESS'.

An agreeable farce called "Schoolboy Frolics," of the "Spoilt Child" genus, was brought out here on Wednesday evening; and gave Miss Marshall a fresh opportunity of showing the public that she was as good an actress as a dancer. If we mistake not, this clever young lady first appeared, in a speaking part, in Mr. Planché's "White Cat," at Covent Garden Theatre, and somewhat took the audience by surprise, by her pointed acting and singing. Her *Lazarillo*, in "Don Cæsar de Bazan," and *Bertha*, in "The Cricket on the Hearth," at this theatre, were excellently acted; and the character of *Albert*, in the present farce, who reminded us something of *Little Pickle*, will be another success for her. She flirted, and frolicked, and made love, and mischief, to admiration; and was well supported by Mr. J. Vining, Mr. S. Cowell, and Miss E. Honner. Its reception was entirely favourable.

A translation of a French intrigué piece, called "Gaston Dubarry; or, A Night in La Bertaudière," was brought out successfully at the OLYMPIC Theatre, on Monday evening. The management has somewhat forgotten its promised support of the legitimate drama; but we suppose the present style of performances is found to be the most attractive.

A new piece, called "The Wigwam," is about to be produced at the LYCEUM.

Mr. Bourcicault's comedy is in active preparation at the HAYMARKET. It will be called, we believe, "The School for Scheming;" and the cast embraces the entire strength of the company.

It is reported that the ADELPHI Theatre is about to be taken down, and rebuilt on an enlarged scale; some of the adjoining premises having been purchased, the sites of which will be thrown into the area of the new building.

The *Morning Herald* publishes the following correspondence, which is of interest to our dramatic readers. It speaks for itself:—

THE LEGITIMATE DRAMA.—In giving publicity to the following interesting correspondence, which has already appeared in the columns of a contemporary, we are enabled to throw some additional light on the matter:—About ten days since the Drury-lane management received a communication from Mrs. Butler, intimating her intention of returning to the stage, and suggesting that, as Drury-Lane and the Haymarket were the only theatres at which she could appear (Covent-Garden being out of the question), she should be glad to hear the views of the former management on the subject. Mrs. Butler's overture was instantly responded to; and Mr. Bunn wrote to Mrs. Butler, expressing his perfect readiness to enter into an arrangement with her, and requesting to be informed of the amount of remuneration she would expect. Mrs. Butler, in reply, named £100 per night for the first ten nights, and £75 per night for every subsequent night, with an additional payment, to be agreed upon, for the production of one or two of her own new plays. This demand led to the subjoined correspondence:—

"London, Jan. 9.

"Madam,—In entertaining the question you were polite enough to submit to me—that of your return to the stage—I was actuated by a sincere desire to resuscitate, as far as the limited talent of the country would admit, the precarious position of the drama—an effort only to be made, with a chance of success, through the moderate expectations of its professors. The establishment of Drury Lane, being exclusively devoted to opera and ballet, would require considerable reinforcement to admit of your performances being sustained in a manner due to the public, to yourself, and to the character of the Theatre. My present expenses are nearly £200 per night, and I could not calculate on a less nightly addition than £50, in the engagement of extraneous talent, and in preparation. If, then, to this £250 per night be added the £100 demanded by you, there would be a certain liability of £350 on each of your performances. I question if an average receipt could be realised to that amount, to say nothing of the detriment caused to three nights in the week by a predominant attraction on the others. If it would suit you to lend your powerful co-operation to the re-establishment of the drama on the highest terms awarded to your illustrions relative, Mrs. Siddons, viz., £50 per night, I would devote all my means to the furtherance of so laudable an undertaking, and immediately negotiate with those *artistes* essential to the upholding of it.

"I have the honour to be, Madam, your obedient servant,

"A. BUNN.

"Mrs. Butler."

"P.S. If, however, your performances were confined to readings, and to dramatic scenes, I think the nightly sum you ask might be realised."

REPLY.

"Bannisters, Southampton, Sunday, Jan. 10.

"Sir,—You desired that I would state my lowest terms for acting at Drury Lane, and I did so. I regret that they do not suit you.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"To Alfred Bunn, Esq." "FRANCES ANNE BUTLER.

In justice to Mr. Bunn, we should state further, that, in demanding the respective sums of £100 and £75 per night, Mrs. Butler by no means intended these terms to apply to an engagement for a limited number of performances. The understanding suggested by herself was, that her first appearance should take place immediately, and that her performances should follow thrice a week until the end of May.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The gentlemen got up betimes to shoot,
Or hunt; the young because they liked the sport—
The first thing boys like, after play and fruit;
The middle-aged, to make the day more short:
For *ennui* is a growth of English root,
Though nameless in our language:—we retort
The fact for words, and let the French translate]
That awful yawn which sleep cannot abate.
* * * * *
Then there were billiards—cards, too—but no dice:
Save in the clubs, no man of honour plays:
Boats, when 'twas water; skating, when 'twas ice,
And the hard frost destroy'd the scenting days;
And angling, too, that solitary vice,
Whatever Izaak Walton sings or says:
That quaint, old, cruel coxcomb, in his gullet
Should have a hook, and a young trout to pull it.—BYRON.

THERE you have the rural life of this island, as it is this hour in process of development, daguerreotyped. Everybody with a soul above buttons, eschews town; at all events, till the session commences. You say Lord G—— was in the Park yesterday. He had just run up by rail to see Lemaitre in "Don Cæsar," and left this morning by the first train from Euston-square. To be sure there are melancholy manifestations of frost, but what of that? When people can't hunt they can shoot, and when race horses are confined to their straw beds, it is permitted to flavour the delicate investigation of their toilettes with a cigar. And, in the event of the frost being positive, there is skating, as pretty a pastime as the element furnishes between Michaelmas and Easter (when floating on its surface in any other fashion is unorthodox), for as to angling, we happen to be of the taste of the bard we have quoted anent it, if not precisely for the same reasons. But even ancient Izaak himself could scarcely have found fun in going fishing, and freezing at the same time. If trout are to be circumvented, at least let it be in a Christmas temperature—forty degrees of Fahrenheit—if ye love us. Now, you are never sure of being one hour with another above Zero—never was there such capricious weather. When Sawney was asked if it always rained in his country? he said "Na, it sometimes snawed." The first week of the present year gave John Bull almost every variety of climate known to the latitude he inhabits. Since 1847 set in, it has done nothing but rain and snow, and thaw and freeze, and occasionally imitate spring most abominably. There was last Wednesday afternoon, that began a fierce flirtation with the violets, and actually beguiled many crocuses to their destruction, for "next day came a frost, a killing frost."

These sleiey influences have played the very deuce with those popular pastimes which come within the category of our theme. Those who have manors and certificates (and many, indeed, who have neither) take their pleasure after the woodcock and pheasant—but shooting is not a national sport—at best, it's a class amusement. Then, as for coursing, greyhounds have sensitive paws; and, in like manner, racing is a thing of imagination: a gallop, with the thermometer below the freezing point—an idea. Your betting man, indeed, contrives to burn his fingers at "set frost;" but the legitimate sportsman, in these iron hours, has nothing for it but to sigh with Uncle Toby, "Trim, Trim! I wish I was asleep." And lo! by the grace of two bottles of port, he snoozes in his easy chair, while the Yule log crackles on the hearth. By Dian, he dreameth! His vision is of the chase! . . . . Hedges, groves, trees, gardens, orchards, woods, farm-houses, huts, halls, mansions, palaces, spires, steeples, towers, and temples, all go wavering by; each demigod seeing, or seeing them not, as his winged steed skims or labours along, to the swelling or sinking music—now loud as a near regimental band, now faint as an echo—far and wide over the country are dispersed the scarlet runners; and a hundred villages pour forth their admiring swarms, as the main current of the chase roars by, or disparted runlets float wearied and all astray, lost at last in the perplexing woods. Crash goes the top timber of the five-barred gate—away over the ears flies the extended rough-rider, in a surprising summerset—after a succession of stumbles, down is the gallant grey, on knees and nose, making sad work among the fallow. Friendship is a fine thing, and the story of Damon and Pythias most affecting indeed; but Pylades eyes Orestes on his back, sorely drowned in sludge, and, tenderly leaping over him, as he lies, claps his hand to his ear, with a "Hark for'ard!"..

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Again a dull market, and nothing in the shape of a "movement," although Epirote, Planet, Glentilt, and Allertonian, may be selected as having been prominently in demand.

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.
30 to 1 agst Queen of Tyne (t)

CHESTER CUP.

1000 to 20 agst Newcourt (t)	1000 to 20 agst Antler (t)	50 to 1 agst Crim Con
2000 to 40 —— Pam (t)	2000 to 25 —— The Flitch (t)	

DERBY.

15 to 2 agst Van Tromp	35 to 1 agst Old Port	50 to 1 agst Marpessa c (t)
12 to 1 —— Epirote (t)	45 to 1 —— Tantivy (t)	50 to 1 —— Christopher (t)
16 to 1 —— Planet	45 to 1 —— Red Hart	66 to 1 —— War Eagle (t)
25 to 1 —— Glentilt (t)	45 to 1 —— Conyngham (t)	100 to 1 —— Oxonian (t)
33 to 1 —— Wanota (t)	50 to 1 —— Projectile (t)	100 to 1 —— Limestone
33 to 1 —— Allertonian (t)	50 to 1 —— Bingham (t)	

450 to 100 agst Van Tromp and Epirote (t)

OAKS.

9 to 1 agst Clementina	10 to 1 agst The Farmer's Daughter
10 to 1 —— Slander	16 to 1 —— Miami

THURSDAY.—Matters are quite as dull at the Corner as they appear to be in the City; and, for anything we can see to the contrary, are likely to remain so, until matters political, domestic, and commercial, assume a more lively aspect. A formal quotation of this afternoon's doings would be superfluous; in fact, the half-dozen £10 investments on the Chester Cup and Derby were at precisely the same odds that we have returned for the last two or three weeks.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*C. H. S.*," *New York.*—*The communication in question was duly posted, and we entertain hopes that it will still reach you. Nevertheless, another letter shall be forwarded by the next mail.*

"*A Tyro.*"—*Get Tomlinson's "Amusements of Chess."*

"*Marazion.*"—*Your solution of the Problem No.* 8, *in Mr. Lewis's last Treatise, in five instead of eight moves, is right. It has since been corrected, and published in five moves.*

"*Fitz-Philidor.*"—*In the position given, the White King cannot take the Queen, she being equally guarded by the imprisoned Knight, as if he were free to move.*

"*Sopracitta.*"—*Quite right, and amusing enough.*

"*Dux.*"—*A Pawn reaching the eighth square of the file on which he travels may become a Queen, even though the first Queen be on the board.*

"*F. G. M.*"—1. *If Mr. Stanley's New York Chess Magazine cannot be obtainable at the place named, we know of no other source. Some copies will, probably, be sent when the second Number appears.* 2. *In the opening cited, White had better take the Queen's Pawn.* 3. *Mr. Staunton's "Handbook" is announced to appear early in the spring.*

"*H. J.*"—*Mr. Kenny's little Chess Manual is published at* one shilling. *We have never seen the other work mentioned. Had it been sent, it would certainly have been noticed.*

"*B. S.*"—*Messrs. Williams and Norgate will receive your subscription for the Berlin Chess Journal, and supply it regularly.*

"*F. P. T.*"—*We believe Mr. Harwitz to be the best* blindfold *player in Europe. Your other question is unintelligible.*

"*Juvenis.*"—*They shall have prompt attention.*

"*W. M. Q.*" "*A Rugby Lad,*" *and* "*Vicar.*"—*By sending a Post-Office order for the trifling subscription of* 4*s.* 4*d., you may now receive the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" every Thursday in any part of England. The Monthly Parts will be published, we suppose, as usual.*

"*S. B.,*" *Hull.*—*Both letters reached us safely, and their contents shall be duly reported on when they have been examined.*

"*Subscriber,*" *Totness.*—1. *B to Q Kt* 3*rd; 2. R to K B* 8*th; 3. B to K B* 7*th; 4. B to Q* 5*th, double check and mate.*

"*J. R. E.*"—*We never look at Problems which come unaccompanied by solutions.*

"*Lancaster.*"—*The Chess Club at Liverpool numbers nearly one hundred and twenty members, the majority of whom will meet at their splendid anniversary dinner on the* 3*rd of February.*

"*Etoniensis.*"—*All the games in the matches mentioned will be found recorded, with notes, in Vol. VII., just published, of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle."*

"*E. H.,*" *Lynn, and others.*—*The beautiful little Problem* 155 *cannot be solved in less than the stipulated number of moves.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Castle Island, upon looking more attentively, will find himself and his little boy mistaken.*

"*M. S. H.*" *must have the goodness to send us the position to which he refers. Lewis's Treatise is a sound and comprehensive work: published by Baily, Cornhill.*

"*A. L.,*" *Wolverhampton.*—*Apply to Mr. Hurst, the Publisher of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," King William-street, Strand.*

"*Shagird,*" *Delhi.*—*All safely come to hand. Many of the games are very interesting, and all acceptable. We look forward with some impatience to the termination of the struggle.*

"*N. D. R.*"—*In the situation adduced, mate is given with the* Queen, *and not with* the Pawn. *The player of the White's pieces would, consequently, have* lost *the game. Thanks for the little end-game.*

"*S.,*" *Cambridge.*—*At the termination of the game given last week between Mr. E. W. and Mr. P—g, had White taken the proffered Queen, Black would have checked with his Knight at King's Knight's* 6*th—his adversary was obliged to take; he would then have played Rook to King's Rook's* 3*rd* (*ch*)*; the Queen would have interposed, and the third move, Rook takes Queen, would have been mate.*—*Q. E. D.*

"*Avaloniensis.*"—*You cannot be stalemated while you have pieces which can be played. When you have a King only on the board, your adversary should checkmate in fifty moves. We have no means of referring to the back Problem you have solved: you should have written out the position.*

"*A Learner.*"—*You may obtain instruction in the Chess Openings, &c., upon extremely reasonable terms, of Mr. Kuiper, a German Player, accomplished in the game. Apply at Reis's Grand Divan.*

"*H. J. C. A.*"—*The Problems arrived too late for examination this week, but you may rely upon our attention to them. Many thanks for the promised games.*

"*Amateur.*"—*You can have no difficulty in seeing the celebrated "Indian Problem:" it has been published every month for two years on the wrapper of the "Chess Magazine."*

Solutions by "*T. R.,*" "*Alpha,*" "*Carlo Foliero,*" "*Function,*" "*A. Breck,*" "*T. L. K.,*" "*A. D. A. D.,*" "*N. D. R.,*" "*B. S.,*" "*Plo,*" "*E. B. C.,*" "*G. C. P.,*" *Stafford;* "*G. A. H.,*" "*R. H.,*" "*Henri,*" "Σχολαστικυς," "*Medicus,*" "*R. G. H.,*" "*E. H.,*" *and* "*E. C.,*" *are correct. Those by* "*Styk,*" "*S. A. B.,*" "*Tilly,*" "*Omega,*" "*G. S.,*" *Lambeth;* "*J. H. C.,*" "*K. T.,*" *and* "*Philo-Chess,*" *are wrong.*

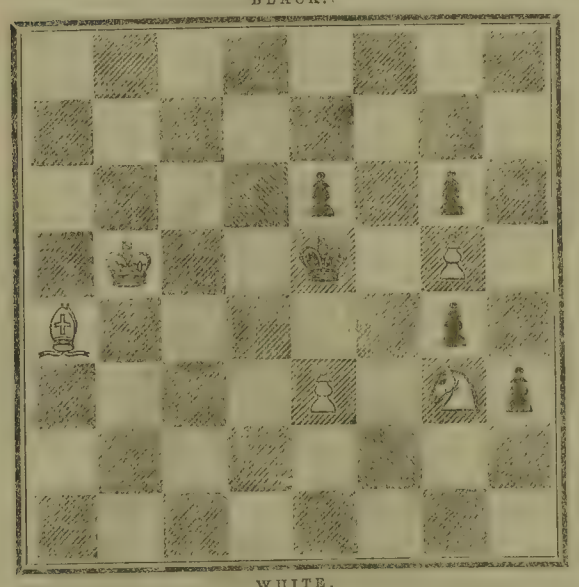
*** Any Amateur wishing to play a Game of Chess by Correspondence may hear of an Opponent by applying to "W. A.," Post-Office, Wolverhampton.

PROBLEM, No. 156.

By R. F. H., An Amateur in India.

White having to play gives mate in six moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

SMART GAME BETWEEN MR. HARRWITZ AND MR. Z——Y, A SKILFUL POLISH PLAYER.

WHITE. (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. Z.)	WHITE. (Mr. H.)	BLACK. (Mr. Z.)
1. Q P two	Q P two	12. K Kt P one	K R P takes P
2. Q B P two	P takes P	13. Q B takes P	P takes Q P
3. K P two	K P two	14. B takes P	Q Kt to Q 2nd
4. Q P one	K B to Q B 4th	15. Castles (on Q side)	Q to her Kt 3rd
5. K B takes P	K Kt to B 3rd	16. K R to R 2nd	Q R to Q B sq (*a*)
6. Q Kt to B 3rd	Castles	17. K to Kt sq	B to Q 5th
7. K Kt to B 3rd	Q B to K Kt 5th	18. Kt to Q R 4th	Q to Kt 5th
8. K R P one	B to K R 4th	19. K B to Q Kt 3rd	Q Kt P two
9. Q to her 3rd	B takes Kt	20. K R to K Kt 2nd (*b*)	P takes Kt
10. Q takes B	K R P one	21. B takes Kt	K Kt P one
11. K Kt P two	Q B P one	22. R takes P (ch)	And Black resigns

(*a*) From this point a vigorous and determined attack is kept up by both sides to the end.
(*b*) By sacrificing the Kt, Mr. Harrwitz gains time to accumulate an irresistible force upon the adverse King.

Dashing skirmish just played at the London Club, betwixt Mr. Horwitz and an Amateur, the former giving the Queen's Rook, *which must, therefore, be removed from the board.*

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. —.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. —.)
1. K P two	Q B P two	15. P takes K B P	B takes P
2. K B to Q B 4th	K P one	16. K B P one	K P takes P
3. Q Kt to B 3rd	K Kt P one	17. Q B to K R 6th (*b*)	K R to K sq
4. K B P two	K B to Kt 2nd	18. K B takes B P (*c*)	R to K 6th (*d*)
5. K P one	Q R P one	19. Q to her 5th (ch)	K to K 2nd
6. Q Kt to K 4th	Q Kt P two	20. B takes K Kt P (*e*)	P takes B
7. Q Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to his 2nd	21. R takes B	R to K 8th (ch)
8. Q to K B 3rd (*a*)	Q Kt to B 3rd	22. K to B 2nd	R to K 3rd
9. K B to his sq	K B P one	23. R takes R (ch)	P takes R
10. K Kt to R 3rd	K Kt to R 3rd	24. B to Kt 5th (ch)	K to K sq
11. Q P two	P takes Q P	25. Q takes Kt (ch)	Q to Q 2nd
12. K B to Q 3rd	K Kt to K B 2nd	26. Q takes R	K P one
13. Kt takes Kt	K takes Kt	27. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 2nd (ch)
14. Castles	K R to B sq	28. B to B 4th, and wins.	

(*a*) Despite the nature of the opening, Mr. Horwitz has managed to get up an embarrassing sort of attack upon the opposing forces.
(*b*) Shutting the King out from the retreat to his R's square. It is in these moves, which cramp the adversary and give *time* to the player himself, that half the art of giving odds consists.
(*c*) This looks daring and hazardous enough, yet we believe was perfectly sound.
(*d*) He dare not take the Bishop, the consequent attack would have been irresistible.
(*e*) The audacity and cleverness of these latter moves are admirable.

CHESS IN INDIA.

The following Game is one of the Match still pending at Delhi between a Native Player and a European.

WHITE (EUROPEAN).	BLACK (NATIVE).	WHITE (EUROPEAN).	BLACK (NATIVE).
1. K P two	K P two	17. Q B P one	B to Q 2nd
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	18. P takes P	Kt takes P
3. Q P two	P takes P	19. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q B to his 3rd
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	20. K R to K sq	Q R to K sq
5. K Kt to K Kt 5th	K Kt to K R 3rd	21. R takes R	R takes R
6. Kt takes K B P	Kt takes Kt	22. R to Q sq	Kt takes K B P
7. B takes Kt (ch)	K takes B	23. K Kt to Q 5th	B takes Kt
8. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K Kt P one	24. R takes B	Kt to K 4th
9. Q takes B	Q P one	25. Q Kt P one	Q Kt P one
10. Q to Q Kt 5th (*a*)	K R to K sq	26. K R P one	R to K 2nd
11. K B P one (*b*)	Q to K R 5th (ch)	27. B to K Kt 5th	R to K sq
12. K Kt P one	R takes K P (ch)	28. B to K B 4th	K to his 3rd
13. K to B 2nd	Q to B 3rd	29. R to Q 2nd	Q P one (*d*)
14. Q to her 5th (ch) (*c*)	R to K 3rd	30. B takes Kt	Q B P two (*e*)
15. Q B to K B 4th	Q to K B 4th	31. B to K B 4th	
16. Q takes Q	P takes Q	Black resigns.	

NOTES BY THE EUROPEAN.

(*a*) What would be the result of playing Q to K Kt 5th? The question is worthy of a little consideration.

(*b*) The Q is generally, at this point, played to K 2nd, and these moves follow:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
Q to K 2nd	Q P one	K Kt P one	Q takes K P
K B P one	Q P takes P	Castles (giving check)	
P takes P	Q to K R 5th (ch)		

(*c*) Had the obvious move of Q B to K Kt 5th been played, the following moves would probably have resulted:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
Q B to K Kt 5th	Q to K 4th	Q takes R	Q takes Q
Q to her Kt 3d (ch)	B to K 3d (best)	P takes Q	Kt takes Q B P
Q to Q 3d (best)	Kt to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q R 3rd	

(*d*) A fatal mistake.
(*e*) Had he taken the Bishop with King, he would obviously have lost the Rook.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 103.—By R. A. B., of Leeds.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his Kt 4th	K at his Kt sq	Kt at K B 8th	Pawns at K R 3d K Kt 2d and 7th and K B 2d
R at Q Kt 8th	B at K R 8th		

In this position, the party who plays first can mate in four moves.

No. 104.—By Mr. S. A., of Durham.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q Kt 3rd	K at Q B 3rd	P at K B 3rd	Kt at Q sq
Q at her 2nd	Q at Q R 2nd		Ps at K B 4th, Q 2nd and 4th, and Q Kt 3rd
R at Q B 3rd	R at Q R sq		
B at K R 6th	R at Q R 8th		
Kt at Q B 4th	B at K 3rd	White to play, and mate in four moves.	

No. 105.—By the same Author.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his R 2nd	K at K R 2nd	Kt at K 5th	Kt at Q B 2nd
Q at her Kt 8th	B at Q Kt 4th	P at K R 6th	Ps at Q 2nd, Q R 3rd and 7th
Kt at K Kt 4th	Kt at K 3rd		

White to play, and mate in three moves.

POLICE.

ALLEGED FRAUD AND CONSPIRACY.

At the MANSION HOUSE, on Tuesday, *Mr. P. Scanlan*, *Mr. W. Killick*, and *Mr. H. Flight*, were re-examined upon a charge of conspiring to defraud Mr. Margetson, of Aldermanbury, of the sum of £100, by depositing 100 shares in the Direct Lincoln, East Retford, and Sheffield Junction Railway Company, and which shares, as alleged, were not, in November last, when the money was obtained, worth more than about 2*s.* 6*d.* per share. The money was advanced to the prisoner Scanlan, who was introduced by a person named Fennell, and the reference was given to Killick, a large and highly respectable share agent; and his clerk, the prisoner Flight, had, as deposed, given Scanlan a high character for respectability.

Mr. Humphreys appeared for the prosecutor, Mr. Hobler for Killick and Flight, and Mr. Philp for Scanlan.

Mr. Humphreys, in opening the case, said there had been applications to compromise, and the sum of £110 had been deposited for that purpose; and it was now left to his Lordship as to whether the case should go on.

Mr. Goodman, the chief clerk, said the question was, as the case had gone so far, whether a *bonâ fide* case had not been made out, and, therefore, whether the case ought to be allowed to drop.

The Lord Mayor thought it ought not to be allowed to drop.

Richard Clarke was then called, and stated that he was a mine and share agent in Austinfriars, and that Killick had bought about 200 of the shares in question, at from 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* each, on or about the 7th of November last. (The shares were produced.) Witness identified the initials "W. K." on the back of the scrip as the handwriting of the defendant Killick. There had been a hitch about the shares of this company all through, and he had, consequently, been particular in taking the numbers, but it was not his practice to do so in all cases.

Thomas Hutchinson, of the firm of Hutchinson and Spiller, of Bread-street, carpet warehousemen, deposed to having received the sum of £110 on Thursday last to compromise this affair.

Samuel Deacon, of 53, Aldermanbury, two doors from Mr. Margetson's, the prosecutor, stated that he knew Scanlan. Saw him about six o'clock in the evening of December 1, the day on which he said he must leave London by rail at four. He came to Ferrall, a clerk to witness. He called and paid Ferrall a commission for introducing him to Margetson, and borrowing £100 on railway scrip.

John Bradley Shuttleworth, of 33, Eastcheap, was one of the provisional committee in the Direct Lincoln, &c. There never were any directors. The offices were in the front room of the solicitors, Messrs. Miller and Carr, of 47, Eastcheap. Subsequently, there was an office at 14, Fish-street-hill. Witness and a Captain Ogle were the only members of the committee residing in London. Originally, there was a select committee of twelve, which dwindled down to six, and when Lord Edward Chichester (the chairman) left England, they could not form a quorum. The advertisement stated that the company were about to dissolve, and would return £1 12*s.* 6*d.* out of the £2 12*s.* 6*d.* deposited, and was signed "Edward Chichester, Chairman." Lord Edward Chichester was in Italy at the time. Some of the scrip afloat had hardly any connection with the company. He believed the signature of the secretary was genuine, but that those purporting to be the committee were not. The witness went on to enumerate the numbers of the scrip which were genuine, and those which were not, and also to describe that certain books were missing; that he had in his possession duplicate numbers to those which were produced.—Cross-examined: He first ascertained that there were duplicate shares in April last. Did not then issue any advertisement as a caution to the public. The last meeting of the company, as far as he knew, was held on 23rd June; but there was subsequently a meeting of some of the committee at the office of a solicitor. He believed, at a meeting held at the George and Vulture, that it was stated only 3600 shares were issued to the public.

Mr. Humphreys wished to adjourn the case to a further day.

Mr. Hobler said no case for a remand was made out as affecting Mr. Killick.

The defendants were remanded for a few days.

THE EXPEDITION OF GENERAL FLORES.—At the THAMES Police-office, on Tuesday, *Colonel Richard Wright*, Consul-General of the State of Ecuador, in South America, and Aide-de-Camp to General Flores, surrendered before Mr. Yardley, with his bail, to answer a charge of misdemeanour, in violating the provisions of the Foreign Equipment and Enlistment Act, the 59th of Geo. III., cap. 69. The proceedings lasted a long time, but the evidence was to the same effect as that adduced on previous examinations of parties charged with having taken part in the expedition. The witnesses examined were Captain Harvey Tuckett, Mr. William Leigh Butts, Mr. Gabriel Maturin, and Sir William Ogilvie, Bart. The last-named witness said he was promised the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to General Flores, when the expedition reached the Ecuador, and that he had been to Limerick to procure recruits. He stated, however, that those he engeged at Limerick were to go out as emigrants, and consisted principally of artisans. One of the witnesses for the prosecution openly avowed that if he had received the £65 compensation money which had been claimed, he would not have appeared as a witness against Colonel Wright. The defendant was ultimately ordered to find bail to answer the charge at the Central Criminal Court. Mr. Shaw put in the names of respectable bail, who were accepted, and Colonel Wright was liberated. An exciting scene immediately afterwards took place outside Court. Captain H. Tuckett no sooner reached the street than he was arrested by two Sheriff's officers, who led him away amidst the groans hisses, and execrations of the people connected with the Ecuador expedition. Some of them offered personal violence, when the police interfered, but not before a scoundrel with a heavy stick hit him on the back. Captain Tuckett was saved from further injury, and was escorted by the police some distance before the mob left him.

THE ROBBERY FROM THE UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Last Saturday, *F. W. Schultze* was brought before Mr. Long, at MARLBOROUGH-STREET, for final examination, charged with having stolen £780, in notes and money, from the University Life Assurance Society, Suffolk street, Pall-mall. The evidence, as brought forward at the previous examination, was complete, with the exception of legal proof that the notes found in the prisoner's possession at Leeds were portions of the notes paid by Messrs. Drummond to one of the clerks at the assurance office, and by him deposited in the cash-box, whence they were stolen. A clerk from the banking-house of Drummond and Co., produced evidence of the numbers of the bank-notes paid to the presenter of the cheque in question. These numbers were found to agree with the numbers of the notes found in the prisoner's possession. Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Humphries, who attended for the prisoner, declined to make any answer to the charge, and the prisoner was fully committed.

THE LATE GEORGE BYNG, ESQ.—The mortal remains of this much-lamented gentleman will be interred in the family vault at Wrotham, on Monday next.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, MARYLEBONE.—The Bishop of London has fixed the 28th instant for the consecration of this Church, which is situate in Wells-street, near Middlesex Hospital. The Rev. T. Mount Fallow, formerly curate of All Soul's, Langham-place, has been appointed the incumbent.

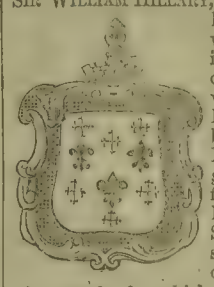
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR EDWARD HYDE EAST, BART.



THE family of which this distinguished lawyer was the representative, emigrated from Kent in the reign of James I., and was amongst the earliest settlers in the county of Armagh. One of its descendants, a Captain in the army, joined the adventurers under Penn and Venables, for the conquest of Jamaica, and obtained, soon after the Restoration, a grant of a considerable estate in that island, which lineally descended to the deceased Baronet. Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart., F.R.S., M.R.A.S., was born on the 9th September, 1764, and was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple. He practised with success for many years, and was author of the works so well known to, and so well appreciated by, the profession, under the title of "The Term Reports" (Durnford and East's), and "East's Reports," and also the celebrated treatise called "East's Pleas of the Crown." He sat in Parliament for the borough of Great Bedwin, and was a stanch supporter of Mr. Pitt. In 1813, he was appointed Chief Justice of Bengal, and knighted. His mode of discharging his judicial duties in India, and his active and successful endeavours in spreading education there among the people, won for him general approbation. In acknowledgment, when he quitted the Presidency, his statue, in marble, by Chantrey, was erected in the Grand Jury Room of the Supreme Court at Calcutta. On Sir Edward's return to England, he was created a Baronet, and soon afterwards he re-entered Parliament, as member for Winchester, for which he continued to sit till 1830, and which has ever since been represented by his son. On the accession of William IV., Sir Edward was made a Privy Councillor, and attended regularly at the Judicial Committee since its formation, on the hearing of appeals from India. In private life, this eminent lawyer and Judge was distinguished for cheerfulness, benevolence, and for unbounded charity to the poor. Sir Edward Hyde East married, in December, 1786, Jane Isabella, daughter of Joseph Chaplin Hankey, Esq., of East Bergholt, in Suffolk, by whom (who died in 1844) he has left one daughter and one son, now Sir James Buller East, the second Baronet. Sir Edward died on the 8th instant, at his seat, Sherwood Lodge, Battersea, in the eighty-third year of his age.

SIR WILLIAM HILLARY, BART.



SIR WILLIAM HILLARY, a great philanthropist, who passed his whole life in endeavouring to promote the honour and welfare of his country, was born in 1769. During the war with France, Sir William raised and commanded a regiment of yeomanry, and devoted £20,000 towards the defence of England. In consequence of this he was created a Baronet by George III., in 1805. Sir William was Equerry to the late Duke of Sussex, but the great feature in his admirable career was his foundation and support of "The Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck," and his having actually aided personally, at different periods, in saving the lives of 509 individuals, being the crews of twenty-nine vessels, for which he had awarded to him five gold and fourteen silver medals. Sir William was also eminent as an elegant and perspicuous writer, of which his late pamphlet on "The Naval Ascendancy of Great Britain," is an example. In the Isle of Man, his residence, Sir William's usefulness was invaluable: he it was who caused to be constructed at Douglas a central harbour of refuge for the Irish seas, and secured for the island important improvements in its civil and fiscal laws. The beautiful Tower of Refuge, on St. Mary's Rock, in the harbour of Douglas, was erected at his expense.

Sir William married twice; first, Frances Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir of the late L. Disney Fyche, Esq., of Flintham Hall; and secondly Emma, youngest daughter of the late F. Toolin, Esq., one of the Deemsters of the Isle of Man. By the first wife he has left an only son, his successor, now Sir Augustus Hillary, late of the 6th Dragoon Guards. Sir William Hillary died on the 5th inst., at his seat, Woodville, Isle of Man, aged seventy-eight years.

GEORGE BYNG, ESQ., M.P.



THIS venerable and much respected country gentleman, for full fifty-six years Knight of the Shire for Middlesex, and at the period of his decease Father of the House of Commons, was son and heir of George Byng, Esq., also M.P. for the metropolitan county, by Anne his wife, daughter of the Right Hon. William Conolly, of Castletown, in Ireland, and inherited, both paternally and maternally, very considerable landed estates. His descent he derived from a common source with the ennobled house of Torrington, and was grand-nephew of the ill-fated Admiral Byng, who was executed in 1757, at a period when "bravery and loyalty were insufficient securities for the life and honour of a naval officer."

Mr. Byng's first election for Middlesex took place in 1790, and his parliamentary services extended over the most eventful and brilliant era of the House of Commons—the era of Pitt and Fox, Burke, Wyndham, and Sheridan. His early days were spent in communion with those illustrious men, and with them he advocated, from the first moment of his public career, the great principles of freedom to which he remained devoted to the last hour of his existence. Most of those principles he had the happiness to see carried into practice, and he lived to witness the triumph of religious toleration, and of Parliamentary reform, the suppression of slavery, and the abolition of the Corn-laws.

Mr. Byng was born 17th May, 1764, and had, consequently, completed his 82nd year. He married Harriett, eighth daughter of the late Sir William Montgomery, Bart., but became a widower without issue, about a year since. His brother and heir is John, Lord Strafford, the distinguished General of the Peninsular War.

The honourable gentleman's decease occurred rather suddenly on Sunday afternoon, the 10th instant, at his seat, Wrotham Park, near Barnet.

LORD BERNARD THOMAS HOWARD.

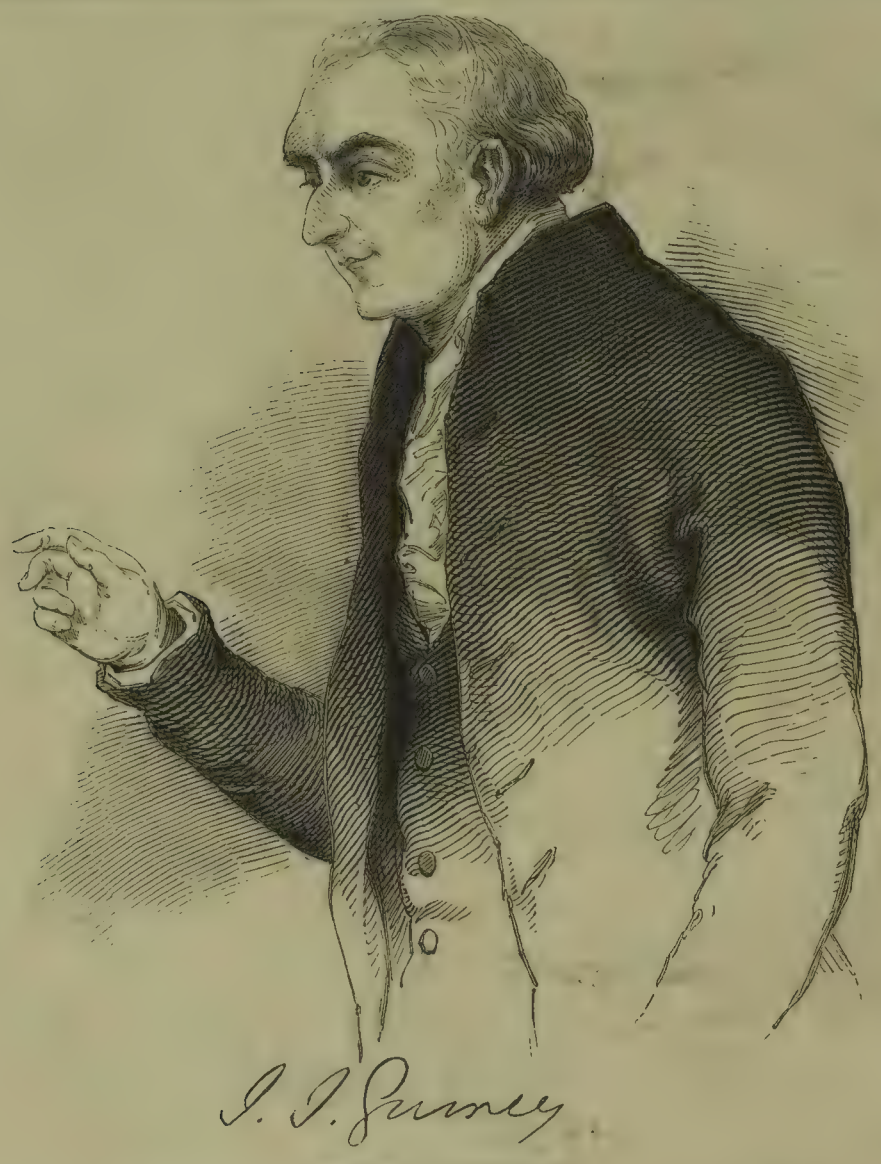
THIS youthful nobleman, third son of the present Duke of Norfolk, by his Duchess, the Lady Charlotte Leveson Gower, eldest daughter of the late Duke of Sutherland, died suddenly of congestion on the brain, at Cairo, in Egypt, on the 21st ult. He arrived at Alexandria on the 18th, and on the following day proceeded to Cairo, which he reached in the enjoyment of health and spirits. On the 21st he was busy making arrangements for a trip to Thebes, and at three o'clock that afternoon, returning from a visit to the French Consul, he fell down dead at the door of his hotel. Lord Bernard had just entered on his 22d year, and was unmarried.

MRS. MARTYN, LATE MISS INVERARITY.

MISS INVERARITY, for some years a distinguished singer at Covent Garden Theatre, was born at Edinburgh, in March, 1813. She was the niece of the poet Ferguson, whom Burns called "that deathless cheil." Miss Inverarity early displayed great talents for singing, and became rapidly a proficient in musical knowledge. Her last master was Sir George Smart. In December, 1830, she appeared at Covent Garden Theatre, with great success, as *Cinderella*, and, in 1831, her performance in "Azor and Zelmira" raised and established her in public favour. In 1836 she was married to Mr. Martyn, a very reputable bass singer, and, at the expiration of their London engagement, she and her husband made a tour of the principal cities of America, with much profit and fame. The personal advantages of Mrs. Martyn also added to her attraction here and in America. After a stay of two years abroad Mr. and Mrs. Martyn returned to England, and finally established themselves as teachers of music in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Mrs. Martyn's premature demise, caused by consumption, occurred there on the 27th ultimo. She was in her 34th year.

MR. HAWKINS.

MR. HAWKINS had, for many years past, occupied a distinguished position in the musical profession. He was member of the Choirs of Westminster Abbey and the Chapel Royal, and has, for a long time, been considered the first alto singer in the metropolis. His death, which oc-



THE LATE J. J. GURNEY, ESQ.

curred on the 9th inst., from internal inflammation, was quite unexpected, he having been in excellent health but shortly before, and was to have sung at the Glee Club on the same evening.

JOSEPH JOHN GURNEY, ESQ.

THE name of Gurney is associated with the purest philanthropy, and the most unbounded benevolence. Every member of the family is devoted to the cause of humanity, and, in proof of our assertion, we need only mention the excellent chief of the house, Hudson Gurney, Esq., of Keswick, and his cousin, Samuel Gurney, of Lombard-street. Of the latter gentleman, Mr. Gurney, whose death it is our painful duty to record, was the next brother, being third son of John Gurney, Esq., of Earlham, near Norwich, who was second son of John Gurney, Esq., of Keswick, by Elizabeth Kett, his wife, a descendant of the family of the Norfolk Rebel. Although the great wealth of the Gurneys has been acquired by commercial pursuits, their descent is highly honourable, and can be traced to a very remote period.

The founder of the house, Hugh de Gournay, Lord of Gournay and the adjacent territory of Le Brai, was one of the Norman Barons, who commanded at the Battle of Mortimer, against the French in 1054, and who accompanied Duke William to the conquest of England, in 1066. The heiress of the chief line, Julia de Gournay, married William Lord Bardolph of Wirmgay, and thus the senior branch became extinct. Two offshoots, however, continued to exist, and of one of these was Sir Thomas de Gournay, the murderer of Edward II. The Norfolk Gurneys spring from the marriage of Edmund Gurney, Recorder of Norwich, temp. Richard II., with the heiress of De Wauncys of West Barsham.

Mr. Joseph John Gurney married three times. 1st. Jane, daughter of John Birkbeck, Esq., of Lynn; secondly, Mary, daughter of Robert Fowler, Esq.; and, thirdly, Miss Kirkbride; and by the second he has left two children. Few could die more deeply lamented, and few in whom the poor will experience a greater loss.

FAMINE AND STARVATION IN THE COUNTY OF CORK.

Very lamentable accounts are given from various parts of the county of Cork. From Bantry, Skibbereen, Crookhaven, Castletown, and Tracton, the reports present the same gloomy features. The intelligence from these scenes of misery is summed up by the *Cork Examiner* as follows:—

"SKIBBEREEN.—In the parish of Kilmoe, fourteen died on Sunday; three of these were buried in coffins, eleven were buried without other covering than the rags they wore when alive. And one gentleman, a good and charitable man, speaking of this case, says—'The distress is so appalling, that we must throw away all feelings of delicacy;' and another says—'I would rather give 1s. to a starving man than 4s. 6d. for a coffin.' One hundred and forty have died in the Skibbereen Workhouse in one month; eight have died in one day! And Mr. M'Carthy Downing states that 'they came into the house merely and solely for the purpose of getting a coffin.' The Rev. Mr. Clancy visits a farm, and there, in one house, 'he administered the last rites of religion to six persons.' On a subsequent occasion, he prepared for death a father and a daughter lying in the same bed.' Dr. Donovan solemnly assures a public meeting that the people are 'dropping in dozens about them.' Mr. Marmion says that work on the public road is even more destructive than fever; for the unfed wretches have not energy enough to keep their blood in circulation, and they drop down from the united effects of cold and hunger—never to rise again.

"In Tracton, deaths, it appears, are occurring too. Mr. Corkoran, P.P., in a letter to Mr. Redington, says: 'Over *sixteen deaths occurred in my parishes for the last ten days.* I am morally certain that each and every one of them was occasioned and accelerated by *want of food and fire.* Buckley, of Ballyvorane, and Sullivan, of Oysterhaven, died suddenly. Buckley dropped dead on the works, after a journey of *three miles before day.* His wife will make affidavit, that he had not sufficient food the night before he died, and that she and the rest of her family lived thirty-six hours on wild weeds *to spare a bit of the cake for him.* (In this case, a Coroner's verdict was given without sight of the body.) This horrifying economy is practised by scores of families in this district. Similar effects must be expected from similar causes. I fear we must bury the dead *coffinless* in future. My God! what a revolting idea! *Without food when alive, without a coffin when dead.*'"

The Rev. Robert Traill, Chairman of the Schule Relief Committee, county Cork, states that 15,000 persons in that wide district are destitute; of this 5000 are entirely dependent on casual charity; fifty deaths have resulted from famine and "hundreds" are so reduced that not food or medicine can restore them! The deaths, he adds, now average 25 daily!!

Ten additional deaths by starvation have occurred in the barony of Bantry. The Jury at the inquests at Bantry handed in the following remonstrance, by their foreman, Mr. E. O'Sullivan:—"That we feel it our duty to state, under the correction of the Court, that it is our opinion that, if the Government of the country shall persevere in its determination of refusing to use the means available to it for the purpose of lowering the price of food, so as to place it within the reach of the labouring poor, the result will be a sacrifice of human life from starvation to a frightful extent, and endangerment of property and of the public peace.

PROGRESS OF THE FAMINE.

There were nearly 20 deaths by starvation reported from the southern and western counties on Monday morning. In a list of seven specified in the *Galway Mercury*, there is an account of the death of a man named Walker, who a few years ago was the proprietor of a veterinary establishment in Marlborough-street, Dublin. It appears that on Thursday (last week) he fell down suddenly in the town of Loughrea, and after a few minutes expired. An inquest was held on the body, and the jury returned a verdict of "Died of starvation." Several additional inquests on persons who died of starvation, were reported on Tuesday from the counties of Cork, Clare, Limerick, and Waterford.

TIPPERARY.—A letter from Tipperary states that the distress there has reached to such a height that the measures of relief expected from Parliament will come too late! It is sometimes impossible to get bread for money in that and other country towns. The food reserved hitherto is fast disappearing. The supply on the merchants' hand scanty, and the price continually advancing. The funds of the different Relief Committees, through which only starvation or plunder have been averted, are being exhausted; and unless measures adequate to the emergency, and worthy of the greatest nation in the world, be at once adopted and executed with vigour, the most calamitous events must ensue.

The Illustration shows a benevolent attempt to mitigate the suffering in the city of Cork, viz., the *Society of Friends' Soup House.* There are many similar establishments in operation through the county; but, we prefer the annexed, because the idea originated with the Society of Friends. The funds for its support are chiefly raised among this charitable class; and we are happy to state that the establishment is now in a position to supply 1500 gallons of Soup daily, at a loss, or rather cost, of from £120 to £150 per month to the supporters of the design. The present calls are for from 150 to 180 gallons daily, requiring 120 pounds of good beef, 27 pounds of rice, 27 pounds of oatmeal, 27 pounds of split peas, and 14 ounces of spices, with a quantity of vegetables. Tickets, at one penny each, are unsparingly distributed, on presenting one of which, each poor person receives one quart of soup, with half a small loaf of bread; and both are of good quality.

In the making of the Soup, the greatest possible cleanliness is observed; attention is paid to the poor, who throng the place daily, for their cheap supply of food; as well as to the visitors, who go to see the soup made, and who are requested to test its quality, and suggest any improvement. The vats, which are shown in the Sketch, are worked by a steam-engine, in an adjoining house; and, to ensure cleanliness, as well as sweetness, they are used alternately. Too much credit cannot be given to this establishment, and to the exertions of the Society of Friends in general; for, not content with originating these Soup Establishments, they have also raised a sum of money for distribution in the west, so as the more effectually to relieve the poor in distant districts.



THE CORK SOCIETY OF FRIENDS' SOUP HOUSE.

TESTIMONIAL TO SIR HERCULES PAKENHAM.

IN consequence of the promotion by brevet to the rank of Lieutenant-General of Major-General Sir Hercules Pakenham, K.C.B., the Lieutenant-Governorship of



CANDELABRA PRESENTED TO SIR HERCULES PAKENHAM, THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF PORTSMOUTH.

the Garrison of Portsmouth and the command of the South-Western District became vacant; and the inhabitants of Portsmouth, to mark the sense of respect they entertained for the character of the gallant chief (who is brother-in-law to the Duke of Wellington), determined to present him with a substantial proof of their sincerity in the shape of a piece of plate. The presentation took place on the 5th inst., at the official residence, the Government House, Portsmouth, by the Mayor of the borough, Benjamin Bramble, Esq., attended by the gentlemen who formed the Committee for carrying the wishes of the inhabitants into effect.

The Testimonial consists of a magnificent candelabrum, 3 feet 2 inches high, weighing upwards of 400 oz.; the base of a triangular form, representing a rock, with water flowing, measuring 45 inches in circumference; on the sides, in basso-relievo, are the armorial bearings of the gallant General and his estimable lady, the arms of the borough of Portsmouth, and the following inscription:—

"Presented to Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Hercules Pakenham, K.C.B. by the inhabitants of the borough of Portsmouth, in grateful acknowledgment of his zealous regard to their wishes and interests, and of his constant anxiety to promote the order and well-being of the Municipality as Lieutenant-Governor of the Garrison, and in testimony of the high esteem entertained by all classes towards Sir Hercules and the Hon. Lady Pakenham, for their uniform courtesy and extensive benevolence during a residence of eight years. January 5, 1847."

The design represents an old oak tree, the branches sustaining six sconces for lights, and, on the top, a splendid epergne, with silver fruit basket; the whole relieved by oak leaves and acorns. Surrounding the base are the figures of a light infantry soldier of the 43rd Regiment, of which General Pakenham is Colonel, with military emblems at his feet; a sailor, on whose hat-band is the word "Invincible," being the name of the ship the General's brother, the gallant Sir Thomas Pakenham, commanded during the last war: the right hand pointing to cannon, shot, anchors, and other naval emblems, all beautifully modelled; and the figure of Commerce, with the caduceus in her hand, at her feet the globe, and the various emblems of commerce. Those figures are intended to convey the representation of the united feelings of the donors—the civil, naval, and military. On the various faces of the plinth are emblazoned the names of the following battles, in which Sir Hercules has been engaged:—Obidos, Roleia, Vimiera, Redinha, Busaco, Pombal, Foz d'Arouce, Sabugal, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Elboden, Badajos, and Copenhagen.

The elegant design and exquisite workmanship of the Testimonial is highly creditable to the designers and manufacturers, the Messrs. E. and E. Emanuel, silversmiths to the Queen, Portsmouth.

HEADS OF THE MONTHS.—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.



JANUARY.

Sire of the Year! First actor on the stage,
Whereon Time plays his year-long pantomime,
Thy beard is worthy of most brilliant rime,
Thy "frosty pow" is glorious in its age;
For thou, bluff January, hast been sage
In thy libations, when the old town's chime
Announced thee to the world—stanch war to wage—
Peace against Feud, and Charity 'gainst Crime!
Welcome brave month, with icicles on beard,
No icicles, I trow, cling to thy heart:
Therefrom the voice of Christian love is heard;
Therefrom the tears of Christian love will start.
Welcome, hoar father of the nascent year,
And joyous be thy brief sojourning here!

Yet to thy blazon one sad stain will cling,
Thy latest day beheld a harrowing scene,
When this fair land, with Brutus-like demean
Look'd on the scaffold dress'd for her lost King.
Oh! Mercy, hide the memory with thy wing,
Teach us to be like thee—the bless'd, serene;
The "doubly blessed:" and may the Future bring
Blessings to crown the Country and the Queen!
Forward! bluff January! The ball's begun,
With the fantastic and the misletoe;
Saint Stephen's chapel soon will see rare fun,
Alas! Commingled with far greater woe.
Joy to thee! Merry month! Time's hoary pinion
Will waft thee speedily from his dominion. L.

THE WEATHER.

The same dull, gloomy weather which prevailed at the end of last week continued during Thursday and Friday of this week. The average temperature of the former day was 40½ degrees, it being remarkable for the little change in the reading of the thermometer, which amounted only to three degrees, and the air was quite saturated with moisture all the day. On Friday, the average temperature was 35 degrees, with less moisture in the air; on Saturday the average was 32 degrees, and before midnight, the temperature had declined to 30 degrees; and after midnight frost again set in, and the reading declined to 24½ degrees early in the morning of Sunday, which was a fine and cold day, with a clouded sky, its average temperature was 31 degrees; Monday was a very fine day, with a clear sky; its average temperature was 27⅞ degrees; Tuesday was a very fine, bright day, its average temperature was a little below 32 degrees; Wednesday was a dull day, some frozen rain fell in the morning, its average temperature was 33½ degrees.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings taken each day:—

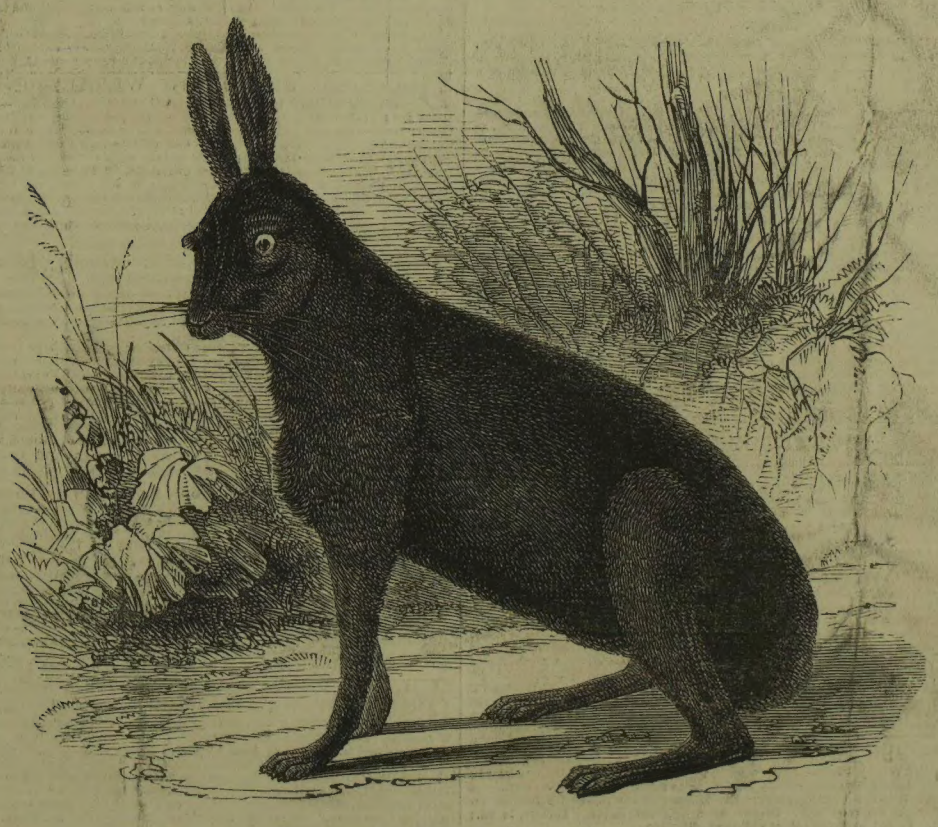
Thursday, Jan. 7, the highest reading was	42 deg.	the lowest was 39 deg.
Friday, Jan. 8	37½	33
Saturday, Jan. 9	34½	30
Sunday, Jan. 10	33	29½
Monday, Jan. 11	34½	23
Tuesday, Jan. 12	39	24½
Wednesday, Jan. 13	40	27

Blackheath, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1847. J. G.

P.S. The reading of the thermometer this morning at eight o'clock was 24½ deg.

A BLACK HARE.

This extraordinary animal has been lately shot by the gamekeeper of Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., of Oakley Park, Suffolk. It was started from a wood, while a party of gentlemen were shooting, and was first seen by Edward Clarence Kerrison, Esq. Next day, the animal was shot in the parish of Denham, three miles from the place where it was first seen. It is now stuffed, and is in the possession of E. C. Kerrison, Esq., of Brome Hall, Suffolk. It is a full-grown hare. Every portion of the fur is of the finest glossy black, and, saving the eye, there is not a spot of colour to be seen. We have heard of white hares, and grey hares; tawny, red, blue, and fawn-colour; but never before heard of the existence of a black hare. Our acknowledgments are due to the Rev. Richard Cobbold, who has obligingly favoured us with the sketch, taken from the rare specimen at Brome Hall.



BLACK HARE SHOT IN SUFFOLK.

LITERATURE.

ORIGIN, OBJECTS, AND TRANASCTIONS OF THE COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS. Relfe and Fletcher.

The scholastic profession has, for some time past, presented no very promising aspect. What with the proprietary system, already extensively established (although, we believe, attended with somewhat doubtful success), and the Government scheme of a national system in prospect, the position of the private schoolmaster has been rendered more precarious than ever. Hence, it is satisfactory to find that an attempt is now made to raise the respectability of the profession.

The establishment of the College of Preceptors marks a new era in the scholastic world. It promises to ensure the efficient qualification of schoolmasters, without the necessity of a Government normal school. The cultivation of the mind, like the care of the health of the body, ought to be a respectable profession; and there ought, at least, to be the power of procuring—if they are not rendered legally necessary—testimonials of competency, such as would be valued by the public, and would operate as a check to ignorant pretenders. It is the great object of this Institution, in future, to supply such testimonials. Henceforth, therefore, the Preceptor will not be the irresponsible Mr. Anybody, whose sole qualification is that he has been found fit for nothing else; henceforth, the educator of the middle classes must give some account of himself—must give proof of fitness for the duties of his high calling.

In the pamphlet before us it is very justly observed, that "the proprietors of private schools, unlike the medical man or the solicitor, have to encounter no test; the public here cannot generally detect the charlatan; *patient study and cultivated talent are here too frequently robbed of their just reward;* we cannot say that vested rights are here encroached upon; for the scholastic profession has, unfortunately, no vested rights. In fact, the state of education in this country presents an anomaly of the most extraordinary kind. The bulk of the nation is educated in private schools. These schools are scattered over the face of the country to the amount of many thousands. We perceive a body of men exercising the most important functions; performing the highest, the most essential, the most deeply enduring duties; laying the seeds of science and art; of honesty, morality, and religion, in the youth of the whole country; more especially in that numerous, and, in reality, most important portion of society—the *middle class*; we see engaged in these pursuits, a body of men, or, perhaps, we should say, a *number* of men *without body*, without union, with no common tie, no guarantee against pretenders, against quacks; we behold a nominal profession—a profession not inferior in numbers and importance to any other profession—without any common rule, recognition, regulation, or concentration of power."

To remedy this state of things, a provisional committee, consisting of eleven gentlemen eminent in the scholastic profession, was formed in the month of February last. In June, this Committee convened a general meeting in London, at which the said College was founded, a Council elected, and other necessary measures adopted. Of the six resolutions passed at this meeting, the first is as follows:—"That for the protection of the interests both of the scholastic profession and the public, some proof of qualification both as to the amount of knowledge, and the art of conveying it to others, should be required, from and after a certain time, to be hereafter specified, of all persons who may be desirous of entering the profession," &c.

Another public meeting was held on July 16th, to receive the Report of the Council on the Constitution and Government of the Society, and on the means proposed for carrying their plans into effect. It was then agreed that the persons eligible as members, should be the principals of schools, assistant masters, and private teachers. The Council are to appoint a certain number of members of the College, *or others*, to form a Board of Examiners, who shall commence at Christmas, 1846, to examine applicants, and grant certificates of qualification, the examination tests of which are to be of three kinds, viz., commercial, classical, and mathematical. There are to be two examinations in the year, viz., at Midsummer and at Christmas, and diplomas granted accordingly.

It may be as well to observe that all the regulations adopted are purely *prospective*, they are not to operate *retrospectively*. This principle, in fact, as in the case of the great Medical Reform, which took place thirty-five years since, must be adhered to, otherwise *property*, in numerous instances, would be af ected injuriously. In short, in the words of the pamphlet, "the leading features of the plan are—To form a Royal Incorporated College of Schoolmasters; to give the profession the authority of a legally recognised profession; to render it illegal, from and after a certain time, for any one to open a school without a license from the said College; to require candidates (those who have taken a class degree at the Universities excepted) to undergo examination in the various degrees of professional knowledge."

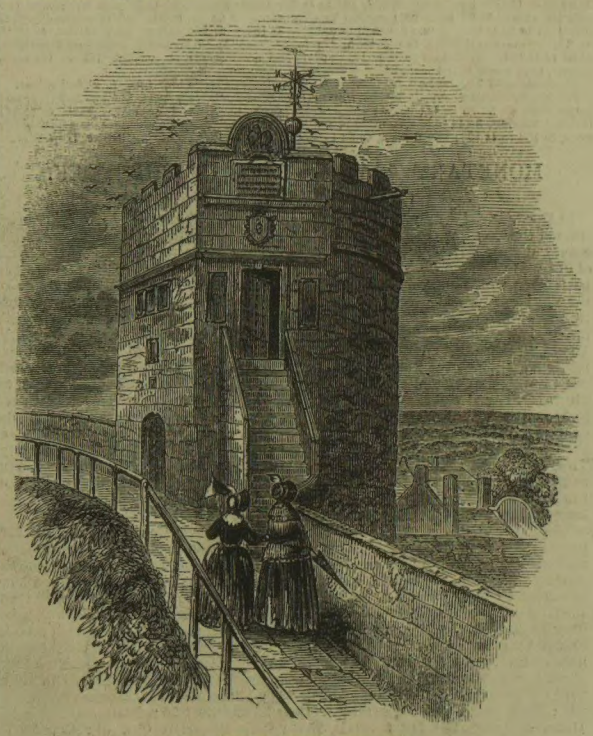
We perceive that the inaugural address, on the admission of those gentlemen who had presented themselves at the first examination held by this institution, was delivered on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Senior Moderator. After an accurate detail of the progress of civilisation, from the earliest times to the era of the Ptolemies, with a discussion upon the great intellectnal powers displayed by the Grecian authors, and the use of geometrical studies for the culture of the reasoning powers, Dr. Wilson adverted to the improvements in modern education, while he reprobated the false systems for forcing prematurely forward the youthful mind. He afterwards adverted to the qualifications of the gentlemen who had passed the examination, and expressed the high gratification it had afforded himself and his colleagues of the examining board to witness the great attainments of those who stood highest in the respective lists—specially distinguishing the Rev. G. Pringle, Messrs. Playfair, Bidlake, Morris, Allen, Marshall, and Banister.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE PHŒNIX TOWER, CHESTER.

EVERY one who has enjoyed a walk round the Walls of Chester—perhaps, the most perfect specimen of ancient fortification left for our admiration—must remember the Phœnix Tower, a lofty structure at the angle adjoining the Abbey Green. Hard by is a meadow called the Justling Croft, where tilts and tournaments were once held; and, in company with the ancient relic we have engraved, stands another tower—that of Walker's Shot Manufactory. Looking "upon this picture and on this" we may, indeed, say "the age of chivalry is gone."

The Phœnix Tower was formerly used by some of the companies of the city, as a chamber for business. Their arms were placed upon it; but, of these, the Phœnix, the crest of the Painters' and Stationers' Company, which was put up in 1613, now only remains.



PHŒNIX TOWER, CHESTER.

The more popular antiquity of the tower is, however, from Charles I. having witnessed from its summit his army, under Sir Marmaduke Langdale, routed by General Pointz, at the battle of Rowton Moor, on September 27, 1645. From its elevation and command of view over the township of Newton, it was formerly called Newton's Tower. It was repaired not many years since, to the credit of the archæological taste of Chester, and the inscription which appears on its front was then placed there.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST LIEUTENANT IN THE NAVY.—At Lancaster, on the 29th of December, 1846, died Lieutenant John Denis De Vitré, R.N., in the 90th year of his age, for many years the oldest lieutenant in her Majesty's service.

DEATH OF COLONEL MALCOLM MACGREGOR.—This distinguished officer died a few days since, after a long and eventful life, almost entirely spent in the service of his country.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS WITHOUT PAIN.

In our Journal of last week, we engraved the new Apparatus for Rendering Surgical Operations Painless. (*See page* 30, wherein, by the way, sulphur is misprinted for sulphur*ic* ether.) The subject continues to excite the greatest interest both in and out of the profession; and some striking cases have been reported.

On Saturday, the new process was practised at King's College Hospital, at St. Thomas's Hospital, and at the Westminster Hospital, in the presence of numerous medical men. Three patients were operated on successfully at King's College Hospital; at St. Thomas's, also, the finger of a boy was taken off without pain; but at Westminster Hospital, the process was not successful.

On Tuesday, Guy's Hospital was crowded by members of the profession from all parts of the metropolis, and from the country, to witness two operations. The first case was that of a boy, twelve or fourteen years of age, for lithotomy (or stone). When brought into the theatre and bound as usual, Mr. Robinson, of Gower-street, the inventor of the apparatus, offered the pipe for inhalation to the patient. At first he refused to be operated on, on account of the many persons present. By some tact the pipe was introduced, the nose closed, and in two minutes Mr. Robinson said the patient was ready. The operation then commenced, and in one minute more the stone was removed by Mr. Morgan, the operator. The boy was removed to his bed, and visited by the surgeons, and on being shown the stone, "Ah," said he, "you never took that from me, I knows, as I never felt it."

The next case was still more extraordinary:—The patient was a man about thirty years of age, suffering from congenital hernia, the operation for which is, perhaps, the most severe and prolonged in surgery. When brought into the operating theatre, he readily took the "vapour." From four to five minutes the word was given to Mr. Key, the operator in this instance, by Mr. Robinson, to commence the operation. From the commencement to the completion of the operation, the patient was under the knife from fifteen to twenty minutes. On his recovering, he was asked by those around him if he had felt pain, and replied "Not in the least; he had been looking at those gentlemen outside, up there." He alluded to numbers who could not gain admittance and had availed themselves of the skylight of the theatre. Messrs. Morgan and Key pronounced the result to be most perfect and astounding.

At the Royal Infirmary, at Edinburgh, Dr. Duncan has amputated the limb at the middle of the thigh, after the patient had inhaled the vapour of ether for about two minutes; he then became quite insensible to pain, and the operation was proceeded with, the anodyne influence being maintained during its progress by the continued administration of the ether. The proceedings did not occupy above ten minutes, and were most successful, as, throughout the whole time, the insensibility to pain was complete. What formed a very remarkable trait in the operation, was the consciousness on the part of the patient of all that was going on. His eyes continued open, and he readily answered the questions put to him, describing, with great calmness, that he felt no pain of any kind.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since Monday the fresh arrivals of English wheat have been trifling, but this morning we had several samples of that day's unsold qualities on offer. Holders were firm, and, in most instances, demanded higher figures, which the millers refused to give, while the demand may be considered steady, at fully previous quotations. The middling and inferior parcels of foreign wheat, in bond, produced 1s per quarter more money, the value of other descriptions being well supported. Free foreign wheat was in good request, at extreme currencies. Scarcely any barley on offer, hence the rates had an upward tendency. The supply of malt was readily cleared off, on full as good terms as last advised. Oats were in brisk request, at a rise of 3s per quarter. Several parcels found buyers for shipment to Scotland Beans, peas, and flour without alteration. Floating cargoes of Egyptian beans sold, at 44s to 45s, freight and insurance. Indian corn was in request, at from 69s to 70s for Galatz, and from 64s to 66s for Italian, cost, freight, and insurance.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 2640; barley, 1910; malt, 3450; oats, 430. Irish: Wheat, ——; barley, ——; malt, ——; oats, ——. Foreign: Wheat, ——; barley, 10,730; malt, ——; oats, 1260. Flour, 3470 sacks; 3490 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 69s to 77s; ditto white, 74s to 84s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 69s to 74s; ditto white, 74s to 79s; rye, 42s to 44s; grinding barley, 42s to 47s; distilling, 53s to 55s; malting ditto, 57s to 60s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 75s to 78s; brown ditto, 70s to 72s; Kingston and Ware, 78s to 80s; Chevalier, 80s to 86s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 29s to 34s; potato ditto, 35s to 38s; Youghal and Cork, black, 30s to 33s; ditto white, 34s to 36s; tick beans, new, 44s to 48s; ditto old, —s to —s; grey peas, 50s to 52s; maple, 50s to 53s: white, 52s to 58s, boilers, 60s to 62s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 60s to 65s; Suffolk, 50s to 55s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 48s to 52s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, —s to —s; Dantzig, red, 75s to 77s; ditto white, 76s to 79s per quarter. *In Bond.*—Barley, —s to —s; oats, new, —s to —s; ditto, feed, —s to —s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 39s to 42s; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—A few parcels of clover seed have sold, on speculation, at full prices. Linseed is in good request, but all other kinds of seeds are very dull. Linsced and rape cakes move off readily, at extreme figures.

Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 44s 0d to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 48s. Hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 10s to 13s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 9s to 10s; white ditto, 8s to 10s. Tares, 5s 6d to 6s 0d per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, £24 to £25 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 10s to £13 13s; ditto, foreign, £9 10s to £10 10s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £7 0s to £7 5s per ton. Canary, 55s to 62s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9½d to 10d; of household ditto, 8d to 9d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 66s 10d; barley, 46s 5d; oats, 27s 10d; rye, 46s 4d; beans, 47s 0d; peas, 51s 7d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 62s 1d; barley, 43s 2d; oats, 26s 10d; rye, 44s 2d; beans, 45s 7d; peas, 49s 4d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 4s 0d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

Rice.—Further advanced rates have been paid for this article. Low white Bengal, 20s 6d to 21s; and fine, 22s to 22s 6d per cwt.

Rum.—This article has advanced 2d per gallon.

Provisions.—The best qualities of Irish butter are in steady request, at full prices; but all other kinds have declined 1s to 2s per cwt. Carlow, landed, 94s to 98s; Carrick, 94s to 97s; Cork, 93s to 94s; Waterford, 80s to 86s; and Limerick, 82s to 90s per cwt. Foreign butter is a dull sale, and 1s to 2s per cwt lower. Best is selling at 100s to 104s, and the inferior qualities, 74s to 76s per cwt. English butter 1s to 2s cheaper. Fine Dorset, 100s to 104s; middling, 94s to 96s per cwt; and fresh, 10s to 13s per dozen lbs. In bacon, only a moderate business has been doing, at late rates. Prime small singed sides, 60s to 62s; and heavy, 58s to 60s per cwt On board, or for forward delivery, next to nothing is doing. In hams, very little is passing; but lard is firm, at 72s to 78s for bladdered, and 64s to 68s per cwt. for keg. Barreled beef and pork, 2s 6d higher.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 5s to £3 16s; clover ditto, £3 5s to £4 16s; and straw, £1 6s to £1 12s per load.

Tallow.—This market is firm, at a further rise in value of 3d per cwt. P.Y.C., on the spot, 51s 6d to 51s 9d. Town tallow, 52s net cash.

Hops (Friday).—We had a full average supply of all kinds of hops on sale here to-day. Selected qualities, both in pockets and bags, commanded a steady inquiry, at full prices; otherwise, the demand was in a very inactive state. Sussex pockets, £3 12s to £4 6s; Weald of Kent ditto, £4 0s to £4 8; Mid and East Kent ditto, £5 5s to £6 6s per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Stewart's, 26s 6d; Sidney's Hartley, 21s; Hasting's Hartley, 21s; Hollywell Main, 23s; and Wylam, 22s per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts on sale this morning being limited, and the weather seasonably fine, the beef trade was very steady, at fully Monday's quotations. We had on offer 23 oxen from Spain, together with 11 oxen and 200 sheep from Holland. With sheep, we were scantily supplied; owing to which, the sale for that description of stock was firm, and, in some instances, the primest old Downs realised 5s 2d per 8lb., at which a good clearance was effected. The veal trade was firm, at an improvement in value of 2d per 8lb. Pigs moved off steadily; but we can notice no advance in prices. Milch cows were selling at from £16 to £18 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 2d to 4s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; large coarse calves, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; prime small ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 4s 10d. Suckling calves, 18s to 29s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 18s each. Beasts, 622; cows, 130; sheep, 2400; calves, 120; pigs, 300.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a steady trade here to-day, at full prices.

Per 8lb. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; small pork, 4s 6d to 4s 10d. ROBT. HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From Our City Correspondent.)

In the financial article of last week, "attention was directed to the embarrassed state of the Continental Money Markets," and the commencement of its operation upon our own currency was instanced in the necessity which impelled the Bank of France to apply here, as a last resource, for a supply of specie, to enlarge the basis upon which increased issues might be made. Although the Directors of the Bank of England agreed to facilitate the operation, a dread evidently existed that the wants of the Continent, operating in the manner detailed in last week's impression, might produce an inconvenient contraction of our own currency. To check, therefore, advances for the relief of the Continental Markets, by capitalists here, which the low rate of interest rendered highly probable, and which must have been transmitted in specie, the Directors of the Bank of England, on Thursday, issued a notice that the *minimum* rate of discount would be advanced to 3½ per cent. It is highly probable that the Bank of France will follow the example, and thus limit their issues. Such a result would have the effect of paralysing all speculative operations, as well as limiting commercial activity. This, at a period when so much distress prevails, is peculiarly unfortunate, but, as a measure of precaution, cannot be objected to. The advance on the part of the Bank of England has been anticipated, and, in all probability, will not remain long without the addition of another one-half per cent.

The English Market betrayed weakness on Monday, Consols closing at 93¾, notwithstanding some extensive purchases on behalf of railway companies. A further decline took place on Tuesday; and, on Wednesday, 93⅛ to ¼ was the closing quotation. When it became known that the rate of interest had been advanced by the Directors of the Bank of England, considerable depression ensued. Consols were done as low as 92⅝, but afterwards slightly rallied. Exchequer Bills, which had improved at the commencement of the week, from a belief that the railway companies would require them for depositing with the Accountant-General, yielded towards the close, quoting about 10 to 6 premium. Bank Stock is rather better, the following list showing the last quotations. Bank Stock, 206½; Three-per-Cent. Reduced Anns., 93⅛; Three-per-Cent. Consols Annuities, 92⅞; New Three-and-a-quarter per Cent. Annuities, 95; Long Annuities, 9⅞; Ditto, 30 years, 9⅛; India Stock, 252½; India Bonds, £1000, 15; Consols for Opening, 92⅞; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 6 p; Ditto, £500, 13 p.

The Foreign Market opened heavily, and prices have generally declined. Spanish Five per Cents., on Monday quoted 25⅝; the Three per Cents., 35⅝. Both Stocks receded about ⅛ per cent. on Tuesday, and have not materially varied since. Mexican has declined; and, as the account has been rather a heavy one, arising from the fluctuations, it was regarded with some interest. However, it was settled on Thursday without any particular difficulty, but prices receded to 23½. The protest of the Committee of Portuguese Bondholders against the reduction of the *decimas*, or two-tenths, from the dividend, has only elicited the following curt reply from the Ambassador, to whom it was enclosed.

"Portuguese Legation, Jan. 8, 1847.

"Sir,—As I do not feel myself justified in taking cognisance of the paper you sent me in your letter of this date, I beg leave to return the same enclosed.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

"J. Donnison, Esq., &c. (Signed) MONCORVO."

The bondholders are very indignant at the coolness of this proceeding; but the attempt at any justification of such a measure is quite impossible; perhaps, therefore, the Baron's reply saved a lengthy correspondence ending in nothing. The Bonds have receded to 36, notwithstanding a rumour that Baring Brothers and Co. have guaranteed the next dividend. Dutch Stock has slightly retrograded, and the Market closes heavily at the following quotations:—Mexican 5 per Cent., 1846, 23½; Portuguese Bonds, 4 per Cent., 36; Russian Bonds, 111½; Spanish 5 per Cent., 1840, 25⅛; Ditto Passive, 5⅜; Ditto Deferred, 17; Ditto 3 per Cent., 35⅝; Belgian 4½ per Cent., 95⅛; Dutch 2½ per Cent., 58⅜; Ditto 4 per Cent Certificates, 92½; Ditto Bonds, 92.

The Share Market has been inactive, and towards the close of the week a downward tendency was evident. Prices, it will be seen by the following list of lines last dealt in, are generally a point lower:—Aberdeen, 24⅜; Birm. and Oxfd. Junc., 11⅜; Birm., Wolverh., and Dudley, 5⅜ pm.; Birm., Wolverh., and Stour Valley, 3½ pm.; Bristol and Exeter, 79; Buckinghamshire, ½ pm.; Caledonian, 28½; Chester and Holyhead, 25⅜; Cornwall, 1⅜; Direct Northern Scrip, 3; Eastern Counties, 23½; Ditto New, 21; Ditto York Extension, 3½; East Lancashire, 17⅜; Ditto, New, 8½; Ditto, ditto, New Scrip, 2⅜; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 78; Ditto, Half Shares, 21; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 18½; Great Northern (London and York Regd.), 3½; Ditto (Direct Northern Regd., 4½; Great Western, 131½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 20⅜; Ditto, Fifths, 30; Huddersfield and Manchester Extension, 4½; Lancaster and Carlisle, New, 10; Leeds and Bradford, 78; Leeds and Thirsk, 16; Ditto, New, 5½; Ditto, Prefer., 6 per Ct., 5; Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction, 2⅜; London and Blackwall, New, 5⅜; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 57; London and North Western, 195½; Do., Qrs., 22⅜; Do., do., New, 14⅜; Ditto, Fifths, 19⅜; London and South Western Scrip, 5⅜; London and York Scrip 3⅜; Lynn and Dereham, 16; Manchester and Leeds, 111; Ditto Half Shares, 51; Ditto Quarters, 17⅜; Ditto Fifths, 11⅛; Midland, 126⅛; Ditto New, 37⅜; Ditto New, 6⅛; Newcastle and Berwick, 35⅛; Norfolk, 129; Ditto Half Shares, 11⅜; Ditto Extension, 6⅜; Northern Counties Union, 1⅛; North British, 35; Ditto Quarters, 3⅛; Ditto Extension, 1⅛; Ditto Thirds, 3⅛; North Staffordshire, 8⅞; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 12⅛; Scottish Central, 22⅛; Scottish Midland, 14; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 4⅞; Ditto, Class B., 2⅛; South Devon, 35; South East. and Dover, 39⅛; Ditto, No. 2, 14⅛; Ditto, No. 4, 4⅛; South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole, 2⅛; Taw Vale Extension, 3⅛; West Riding Union, 2 pm.; Windsor Staines, and South Western, ⅝ pm.; York and Newcastle, 38; Ditto, New, 12⅛; Ditto, Preference, 7⅛; York and North Midland, 93; Ditto ½ Shares, 46⅜; Ditto Selby, 92; Ditto Extension, 38 4⅛; Ditto, Preference, 13⅛; Ditto East and west Riding Extension, 13⅛; Boulogne and Amiens, 15; Dutch Rhenish, 5⅜; East Indian, ⅛; Luxembourg, 2⅜; Northern of France, 12⅛ xd.; Orleans and Bordeaux, 7⅞ xd.; Paris and Lyons, 7⅞; Sambre and Meuse, 4⅜; West Flanders, 2⅜.

SATURDAY MORNING.—There was a slight rally in Consols yesterday, the Market closing at 93⅜ ⅝ for Money, and 92⅝ 93 for Account. Although the news from Portugal was very favourable, the Stock receded in price, closing at 36. It is said that the jobbers are principally sellers. The Share Market was heavy, with a tendency to decline.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 12.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 11.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir John M'Pherson Grant, Bart., to be one of the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland, in the room of Sir George M'Pherson Grant, Bart., deceased.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Charles Samuel Grey, Esq., to the office of one of the Clerks of her Majesty's Signet, in the room of John Gage, Esq., deceased.

CROWN OFFICE, JAN. 12.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT

County of Worcester (Eastern Division)—George Rushout, Esq., Captain in her Majesty's 1st Regiment of Life Guards, in the room of John Barneby, Esq., deceased.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

East York Militia: John Todd, Esq., to be Captain, vice Shore, resigned; Marmaduke Jerard Grimston, Esq., to be Captain, vice Clubley, resigned.

WHITEHALL, DEC. 10.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Robert Viner, of the City of Bath, Gent., to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

BANKRUPTS.

J. PARSONS, Medway-street, Westminster, baker. J. T. HOSKINGS, Vanbrugh House, Blackheath, boarding-house-keeper. R. W. SAMSON, Essex Wharf, Strand, coal-merchant. J. B. ELWORTHY, Bridgwater, Somerset, draper. J. PICKARD, jun., Exeter, hatter. J. GEMMILL, jun., Liverpool, shipbroker. A. WHITE, Bishop Wearmouth, coal-owner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

P. SANDEMAN, Edinburgh, upholsterer. A. ABERCROMBY, Aberdeen, insurance broker. D. FRASER, Edinburgh, glass-merchant.

FRIDAY, JAN. 15.

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF LORDS, JAN. 14.

All Peeresses, on announcing their intention of being present on the occasion of the opening of Parliament, on Tuesday, the 19th instant, will have places reserved for them in the House of Lords, if the announcement be made at this office before five o'clock on Monday, the 18th inst. No lady can be admitted into the body of the House, except in full dress. No strangers will be admitted, except by a ticket from the Lord Great Chamberlain. The doors will be opened at twelve o'clock. WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY, G.C.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 13.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev. Henry Cotesworth, M.A., to the rectory of Tempsford, in the county of Bedford and diocese of Ely, void by the death of the Rev. Edward Tanqueray.

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 15.

Royal Horse Guards: Cornet and Adj. W. G. Sutton to be Adjutant, with the rank of Lieutenant, vice Brunt.

7th Light Dragoons: Lieut. Sir A. Chichester, Bart., to be Captain, vice Preston; Cornet W. R. C. Cooke to be Lieutenant, vice Chichester; the Hon. C. Harbord to be Cornet, vice Cooke.

1st Foot: Ensign R. J. Aytoun to be Lieut., vice Campsie; W. R. M'K. Kennedy to be Ensign, vice Aytoun. 2nd: Assist.-Surg. E. S. Docker to be Assist.-Surg., vice Jopp. 9th: Ensign H. W. J. A. Brahan to be Lieutenant vice O'Connor; F. M. Turner to be Ensign, vice Braham. 18th: To be Ensigns—J. E. Swindley, vice Pearson; J. Canavan, vice Irwin; A. Minter, vice Macdonnell. 21st: Second Lieut. W. H. Ballingall to be First Lieut., vice Firebrace; T. F. Hobbs to be Second Lieut., vice Ballingall. 28th: Capt. T. Deacon to be Capt., vice Tinling. 30th: Quart.-Mas.-Serg. T. Morris to be Ensign, vice Cray; J. St. C. Hobson to be Ensign, vice Sharpe. 55th: W. Shiell to be Ensign, vice Shipley. 60th: Capt. W. J. Yonge to be Capt., vice Love. 74th: Brev.-Maj. C. H. L. Tinling to be Capt., vice P. W. L. Hawker. 91st: Capt. E. M. Love to be Captain, vice Keane. 99th: Serg.-Maj. J. Grime to be Ensign, vice Symonds.

Rifle Brigade: Capt. the Hon. J. A. Keane to be Captain, vice H. O. Bowles.

2nd West India Regiment: Ensign G. J. Ivey to be Lieutenant, vice Smith; T. Gibbings to be Ensign, vice Ivey.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Second Lieut. G. S. Dwyer to be First Lieutenant, vice Deane.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: Ensign S. P. Jarvis to be Lieutenant, vice Gray; W. J. Brittain to be Ensign, vice Jarvis.

BREVET.

Captain T. Deacon to be Major in the Army. The name of the following officer was omitted in the list of those promoted by Brevet in the *Gazette* of 10th November, 1846:—Captain H. P. Bourchier to be Major in the Army.

BANKRUPTS.

A. RAINY, Regent-street, Piccadilly, estate agent. G. M. MABSON, High-street, Whitechapel, potato dealer. E. J TWEED, Cambridge, victualler. G. PARK, Bury street, Westminster, tailor. J. MUSSELWHITE, Cromwell-lane, Old Brompton, cow-keeper. G. ROBERTS, Southampton, grocer. J. PLEWS, Store-street, Bedford-square, timber merchant. T. BENBOW, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, draper. H. LANGRIDGE, Liverpool, stay manufacturer. J. TIMMIS, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, common brewer. J. HANCOCK, Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, builder. J. HILTON, Manchester, stock-broker. G. MOSELEY, Bakewell, Derbyshire, auctioneer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. G. DUNBAR, Cullen, merchant. W. LEASK, Aberdeen, ship-owner.

ERRATUM.—The name of "John Gaunt," amongst the Scotch Sequestrations last Friday, should have been "Gaunt, Gray, and Co."

BIRTHS.

At Lalcham, Surrey, the Countess of Lucan, of a son.——At Kirkcudbright, on the 29th ult., Mrs. Thomas M. Hope, of a daughter.——At Hever Cottage, Haverstock Hill, the wife of Otho Thwaites, Esq., of a son.——At Chicksands Priory, the Lady Elizabeth Osborn, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Martin, Esq., M.P., to Maria Henrietta, eldest daughter of Evan Hamilton Baillie, Esq.——At Bath, the Rev. Richard Nicholson Wood, M.A., to Mary Frances, eldest daughter of the late John Uniacke, Esq.——At the Chapel, Little Portland-street, John Ingram Travers, Esq., to Sarah Anne, only daughter of Samuel Amory, Esq.——At St George's, Bloomsbury, Andrew Henderson, Esq., to Emily, only daughter of he late John Adolphus, Esq.——At Pimlico, William M. Blackburn, Esq., eldest son of the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Thorpe.——On the 9th inst., at St. Pancras New Church, by the Rev. F. J. Stainforth, Mr. Edward Thring, of Southampton, to Matilda, second daughter of J. W. Cox, Esq., of Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square.

DEATHS.

In Burton-street, Eaton-square, Eliza, widow of the late Robert Winter, Esq.——At Frogmore, William Bridgman, Esq, F.R.S., F.A.S., in the 80th year of his age.——At Bampton, Devonshire, Thomas Heathfield, Esq., in his 85th year.——At New Nelson-street, Commercial-road, Mrs. Ann Davison, in the 85th year of her age.——In Sloane-street, Mrs. Hunter, in her 89th year.——In Warwick-lane, at the advanced age of 93, Ann, the wife of Mr. Edward Sherman.——At Newington, aged 84, Mary Ann, relict of the late Mr. William Nash.——On the 10th inst., William Wood, Esq., in the 82d year of his age, surviving his wife only three weeks.——At Naples, aged 52, Robert Beadle, Esq., late of the 81st Regiment.——Suddenly, Samuel Priddle, Esq., of Sussex-street, Bedford-square.——At Banbury, the Rev. John Shoveller, L.L.D.——Thomas Wellett, Esq., aged 73.——On the 27th December, aged 18 years, Charles, youngest son of the late William Steele Nicholson, Esq., of Ballow, in the county of Down.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—The Nobility, Gentry, and Public are respectfully informed that the NEW THEATRE WILL OPEN the first week in APRIL, for the performance of the LYRICAL DRAMA, on a scale of efficiency in every department never before attempted in this country. The Ballet will include the names of the most celebrated artists. The prospectus for the arrangements of the season will be issued in due course. Mr. Beale, Director.

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The calculations which apply to their first Establishment at Woodford show that upon an unusually small proportion of burials at least 12 per cent per annum will be realised during 350 years, in which period the ground would be fully occupied, while upon the probable proportion of burials it would exceed 20 per cent. per annum during 250 years, even at a reduction of prices.
The particulars and Prospectuses may be had of Messrs. Bourdillon and Sons, solicitors, 30, Great Winchester-street; J. H. Stevens, Esq., architect, 6, Clement's-inn; and of the Secretary, at the Offices of the Society, No. 6, Broad-street-buildings.
By Order E. HOARE, Secretary.

W. H. SMITH and SON, NEWS AGENTS, 192, STRAND, beg to inform SUBSCRIBERS that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from this date, will be supplied in the Large Envelope, to prevent Creasing.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUPPLIED FREE FROM CREASE, by W. A. SCRIPPS and SON, News-agents, 13, South Molton-street, London, and enclosed in a large Envelope exactly as sent from the Office. The Nos., when bound, form the most valuable and interesting Volume ever published.

H. BROOKS, News-Agent, 12, Warwick-square, London, begs to inform Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, that, from the commencement of the New Year, he will send this elegant Journal in the Large Envelope to Prevent Creasing, exactly as it is sent from the Office.

EALING-GREEN ESTABLISHMENT, Ealing, Middlesex. MRS. MOORE begs to inform her Friends and the Public that she has a few VACANCIES for the ensuing Half-Year.—The duties of the School-Room recommence on MONDAY, the 18th instant.

TO PAPER MAKERS, WHOLESALE STATIONERS, &c.— WANTED to APPRENTICE a YOUTH in a Good House of Business, where he will have an opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the Trade.—Apply to S. C., 17, Penton-place, Walworth, stating full particulars, premium required, &c.

PURE ST JULIEN CLARET, 28s. per Dozen; Pints, 18s.; imported direct by HEDGES and BUTLER, Wine Merchants, &c., 155, Regent-street, can be confidently recommended. Also, some superior Gordon's Golden Sherry, 36s. per Dozen. On the receipt of a Post-office order, or reference, will be immediately forwarded.

TONIC ALE.—This splendid description of Bottled Beer is now in perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Betts's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, Stores, No. 1, John's-mews, Bedford-row.

SILVER PLATE for the DINNER and TEA TABLE.—A Pamplet is published, containing Drawings and Lists of Prices of Silver Spoons and Forks, Tea and Coffee Services, and all the articles of silver required in family use. It may be had gratis, or will be sent, postage free, to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies. A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank).

ROMAN CAMEOS.—Recently Received, a few ROMAN CAMEOS, by some of the best Italian artists; the subjects consisting of the Graces—Hebe—Rebecca at the Well—and various Classical and Historical Designs. They are mounted on Gold, as Brooches. The price is from 20s. to 6 Guineas each, and upwards.
A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the statue of the Duke of Wellington.

ALL this hubbub, in two or three provincial towns, about the Tea Duties, will most likely end, as usual, in smoke. Even if there be a reduction, will the public have Tea at less than Half-a-Crown a pound? That is the price at which the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY supply a useful Black in 6lb bags; other sorts, 2s. 10d., 3s. 4d. and 3s. 10d.; Coffees, 9d., 1s., and 1s. 3d.—Offices, No. 9, Great Saint Helen's Churchyard.

ALE—Best, Brightest, Purest. PORTER—Full, Rich, Clean, Flavour. Brewed purposely for Private Families, after the Farm-House manner; and cannot be excelled. Sold in casks of eighteen and nine gallons each, at 1s. per gallon. Drays deliver on Mondays, City, Mile-end, and Limehouse; Tuesdays, Islington, New-road, and Kentish Town; Wednesdays, Pimlico, Knightsbridge, and Kensington; Thursdays, Oxford-street, Edgeware-road, and Paddington; Fridays, Borough, Peckham, Brixton, and Wandsworth-road; Saturdays, Stoke Newington, Dalston, and Hackney.—Address, "JOHN BULL BREWERY OFFICE," 20, Philpot-lane, City.

EDUCATION.—YOUTH are PREPARED for the UNIVERSITIES, EAST INDIA COLLEGES, and PROFESSIONAL LIFE, by Mr. E. POCOCKE, assisted by Masters of Eminence in the different departments, comprising the chief European and Oriental Dialects—the Greek and Latin Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy. Ready access is granted to a well-selected Library. Pupils under ten years of age are under the more immediate superintendence of Mrs. Pococke. A Prospectus, containing Terms, and a View of the Establishment, may be had by application to the Principal, Mr. E. POCOCKE. Arno's Court, Brislington, between Bath and Bristol.

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS AND GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen-ranges, fenders, and fire-irons; general furnishing ironmongery, in tinned copper, iron and block-tin cooking vessels, best Sheffield plate, and table cutlery, japanned paper and iron tea trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wirework for verandahs, lawns, &c.; brass and iron bedsteads; patent table lamps for candle or oil. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices, in plain figures, for cash.—Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square.

CLARKE'S PATENT MORTAR LAMPS and LAMP MORTARS.—These incomparable Night Lamps are now manufactured in beautiful plain, coloured, and painted glass, and papier machée, which, with the great improvements that have been made in the Lamp Mortars, render them, without exception, the most elegant and perfect night lamp ever invented. Lamps, 1s. 6d., and upwards; Mortars, 7d. per box. CLARKE'S PATENT NURSERY LAMP.—This lamp burns the Patent Lamp Mortars, and will be found invaluable not only in the Nursery but in the Bachelor's room; it will keep hot a quart of water, or a pint of water and pint of food, at an expense of one half-penny for six hours, besides serving as an excellent night lamp; it is entirely free from smell or smoke, and may be carried about with perfect safety. May be obtained retail from most respectable ironmongers, Oilmen, and Grocers, in the Kingdom, and wholesale at the Patentee's Lamp Manufactory, 35, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the RELIEF of EXTREME DISTRESS in the REMOTE PARISHES of IRELAND and SCOTLAND.

COMMITTEE.

Right Hon. Lord Mayor	Samuel Gurney, Esq.	W. G. Prescott, Esq.
Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P.	Robert Hanbury, Esq.	Hon. Stephen Spring Rice
Henry Barnewall, Esq.	Thomson Hankey, jun., Esq	Baron Lionel Rothschild
Charles James Bevan, Esq.	The Hon Arthur Kinnaird	David Salomons, Esq.
F. Carleton, Esq.	Henry Kingscote, Esq.	Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.
J. J. Cummins, Esq.	Samuel Jones Loyd, Esq.	G. R. Smith, Esq.
Raikes Currie, Esq., M.P.		

(With power to add to their number.)

Information having been received of the most distressing character, and of undoubted credibility, of the rapid progress of famine and utter destitution in many remote parishes of Ireland and Scotland, in which there are but few families who can be considered as the resident gentry, and who are, therefore, exposed to urgent and overpowering demands for the smallest supplies of the necessaries of life, by the famishing population, to an extent far exceeding any means within their power, it has been determined, in dependence upon God's blessing, to form a Committee in London for the purpose of aiding the efforts made to relieve the multitudes who are suffering under the present awful calamity.
The Committee propose to apply the subscriptions that may be intrusted to their care, either in sending supplies of food to Ireland and Scotland, or in such other manner as may secure a conscientious and faithful administration of the funds, to the relief of the most necessitous and the most deserving, in strict conformity with the rules which shall be laid down by the London Committee.
The relief proposed will be afforded by the distribution of food, clothing, and fuel, but in no case shall money be given to the parties relieved.
The sick and infirm, "the fatherless children and widows," who, alas, constitute a very numerous class of the sufferers, and who are, in a great degree, beyond the reach of the Government Plans of Relief, will be the principal objects to which this Committee will direct assistance to be given. Should it be in any case practicable, some return in work, of an agricultural or other generally useful nature, will be required from the individuals relieved.
The Committee abstain from pressing their application by introducing extracts from the distressing communications which they have received; the appalling nature of the visitation with which it has pleased God to afflict so large a portion of our fellow subjects is now matter of public notoriety, and to enlarge upon it would be needless. They prefer to act upon the strong conviction that there are a large number of benevolent persons fully acquainted with the distress, and ready to bestow their bounty whenever a channel is presented to them through which it may be applied, and secured as far as possible from the danger of being abused.
Persons feeling a peculiar interest in any particular districts in either Ireland or Scotland can direct that their contributions should be applied to the relief of such districts, which will be strictly observed by the Committee.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen	2,000	0	0
Her Majesty the Queen Dowager	1,000	0	0
His Royal Highness Prince Albert	500	0	0
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent	300	0	0
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge	300	0	0
His Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge	100	0	0
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester	200	0	0
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury	300	0	0
Amount already advertised	34,148	14	6

An Irish Landlord (for Skibereen)	£1000	0	0	George Brooke, Esq.	25	0 0
Collection from the Congregation of St. Margaret's Chapel, Brighton, after a Sermon preached by the Rev. Frederic Reade, M.A., on Sunday, Jan. 10 (one-half to Ireland and one-half to Scotland)	422	0	0	Pandia T. Ralli, Esq.	25	0 0
				Vito Terni, Esq.	25	0 0
				Messrs Johnston, Farquhar, and Leech	21	0 0
				Messrs. Duke and Hill	21	0 0
				Messrs. Ralli and Morrogani	20	0 0
				Messrs. Hobson, Allprey, and Co.	20	0 0
Governor and Directors of the London Assurance Corporation	315	0	0	John Johnson, Esq., Knightsbridge	20	0 0
The Atlas Fire and Life Assurance Company	200	0	0	Burton Borough, Esq., Chetwynd Park	20	0 0
The Marquis of Westminster, in addition to £200 already sent to Scotland	200	0	0	Miss Cotterell, of Ronsham (£10 for Scotland)	20	0 0
				John H. Gell, Esq., Tokenham, Uxbridge	20	0 0
Messrs. Combe, Delafield and Co.	200	0	0	Wm. Abbott and Son	20	0 0
From the Mayor of Lichfield, first instalment of the proceeds of a public meeting in that town	100	0	0	T. Lamie Murray	20	0 0
				John Jeffery, Esq.	20	0 0
From the Deputy for Ramsgate, the second instalment of the proceeds of a public meeting in that town	100	0	0	William Stemmerty, Esq.	20	0 0
				Josh. Street, Esq.	20	0 0
				Rev. W. Canning	20	0 0
				J. and M. O.	16	0 0
				James Scott, Esq.	15	0 0
Messrs. Barnett and Ellis, by Messrs. Barnewall	100	0	0	Messrs. Thompson, Scott, and Co.	10	10 0
Messrs. Charles Douglas and Son	100	0	0	The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich	10	10 0
Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Bart	100	0	0	Wm. J. H. Bealeford, Esq.	10	10 0
Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph, and Co.	100	0	0	The Illustrated London News	10	10 0
Messrs. Morris, Trent, and Co.	100	0	0	Messrs. Bedwell, Yeates, and Co.	10	10 0
Messrs. Ransom and Co.	100	0	0	Messrs. Tapling, Brothers, and Co.	10	10 0
Lord Hatherton	100	0	0	R. Martineau, Esq.	10	10 0
Lord Aylesbury	100	0	0	Lieut.-Col. Owen	10	10 0
Messrs. Twiss and Brownings	52	10	0	E. B. Howard and Co.	10	10 0
Frances Lawson and Co.	52	10	0	Frederick Cass, Esq.	10	10 0
Sir H. Bold Haughton (for Scotland only)	50	0	0	T. D. Beifield, Esq.	10	10 0
				George Pearce, Esq.	10	10 0
Hon. Arthur Kinnaird	50	0	0	W. Crofts, Esq.	10	10 0
The Record newspaper	50	0	0	Messrs. Hanson and Son	10	10 0
Mrs. Jane Manet	50	0	0	A Family Subscription, per R. Andrews, Esq.	10	5 0
The Misses Noland	50	0	0	Messrs. B. C. T. Gray and Sons	10	0 0
Messrs. Zizinia, Brothers	50	0	0	William Frant, Esq. (specially for Dingle)	10	0 0
Old Charlton	50	0	0	Octavius Wigram, Esq. (for Ireland)	10	0 0
Thos. Dickinson, Upper Holloway (for Scotland only)	31	10	0	(for Scotland)	10	0 0
William Millar, Esq.	5	0	0	H. Cox, Esq.	10	0 0
Messrs. W. Matthieson and Co.	31	10	0	Mrs. Borough	10	0 0
Messrs. Rodocanachi, Sons, and Co. (to be spent in raiment)	30	0	0	A.B.	10	0 0
Lieut. Bowermank, R.N.	30	0	0	Rear-Admiral Sykes	10	0 0
The Working Classes of the Aldersdare Railway, per "Morning Herald"	28	0	0	Miss H. L. Trevelyan	10	0 0
				James W. Ogle, Esq.	10	0 0
Messrs. Bruno, Silva, and Co.	25	0	0	Mrs. Trevelyan	10	0 0
Messrs. Baines and Andrews	25	0	0	W. Nottertige, Esq.	10	0 0
National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society	25	0	0	Mr. Sergeant Shee	10	0 0
				W. Jackson, Esq.	10	0 0

A powerful iron steamer will immediately be sent with supplies of food, &c., to Ireland; and, should any persons be inclined to contribute clothing, flannel, blankets, &c., and will inform the Committee of their kind intention, immediate steps will be taken to forward the same by the above vessel, which vessel will be despatched in the course of this week.
Subscriptions received by all the Bankers.
Committee-room, South Sea House, January 13, 1847.

BUY YOUR WEDDING RINGS AT 33, LUDGATE-HILL.

DOUBLE-ACTION SATINWOOD HARP TO BE SOLD. Erard's Patent, by Holderness, elegantly decorated by the above eminent maker, with white enamelled sounding board and flowers. Price Thirty-two Guineas. The property of a Lady wishing to part with it immediately. For particulars apply at H. R. WILCOCKE'S, 61, London-road, Southwark.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase these first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIEN'S, manufacturer, 28, King William-street, London-bridge. H. T., having completed his extensive alterations, begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the price charged by them. H. T.'s much-admired piccolos, cash price £25. Old instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIEN, 28, King William-street, London-bridge.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellarius Valse, and Valse a Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. A Juvenile Class on Wednesday and Saturday. Terms may be had on application as above.

RICH BLACK SATINS AND POU DE SOIES DAMAS.
Rich Black Damas Pou de Soies, ¾ wide, 5s. 6d. per yard.
The Richest Black and Fancy Damas, ¾ wide, 6s 9d. per yard.
Rich French Satins, at 3s. 6d., 4s. 9d., and 5s. 9d. per yard.
The Richest French Satins, at 6s. 9d.—the best manufactured.
Patterns sent free. Address KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

REAL VALENCIENNES LACE.
EXTRAORDINARY CHEAP.

Edgings	.. from	4½d.	to	18d.	a yard
Narrow Lace	.. „	1s. 9d.	„	2s. 6d.	ditto
Wide ditto	.. „	2s. 9d.	„	13s. 6d.	ditto
Insertions	.. „	12d.	„	4s. 6d.	ditto

Patterns sent for inspection to any part of the Kingdom.
Address KING and SHEATH, Foreign Lace Dealers, 264, Regent-street, London.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—THE NORWICH COMPANY'S CELEBRATED 3 and 6 CORD, SEWING, and NETTING COTTON.—The attention of Ladies is particularly requested to this novel Article, as being of the most beautiful fabric and uniform texture of any yet produced; it is wound on elegant reels, in lengths of 100, 200, and 300 yards. The 6 Cord is more especially adapted for Ladies who are desirous of being accomplished in that elegant and useful art, "Netting." To be had of all the most respectable Silk-mercers, Linendrapers, and Haberdashers in the Kingdom; and wholesale of the Proprietors, Messrs. J. L. BARBER and Co., Norwich; and of their Agent in London, Mr. W. W. TRIPP, 35, Friday-street, Cheapside.—N.B. Merchants and Shippers supplied on the most liberal terms.

TROWSERS! TROWSERS!! TROWSERS!!!—A good fit in this garment can seldom be obtained.—R. GRAVES, Fashionable Trowsers Maker and Tailor, 313, High Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than any other person in London. The characteristic of his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with perfect ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted stock of the newest designs to select from. R. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn.

CHILDREN'S FROCKS, COATS, and PELISSES; Imants' Cloaks, Hoods, Hats, and Bonnets; Long and Short Robes, French Cambric Caps. Day and Night Gowns, Robe Blankets, Lawn and Cambric Nightcaps, with every other requisite in Baby Linen, at SHEARMAN'S, 5, Finsbury Pavement. Several hundreds of Children's Dresses constantly on view, from the useful indoor at 1s. 11d., medium 5s. 6d to 10s. 6d., up to the rich embroidered Silk Velvets, 84s., with every other article usually required for a young family; thus obviating the trouble and inconvenience so long complained of in going from shop to shop when juvenile clothing is required. An Illustrated Pamphlet, affording additional information, will be sent free, on receiving a paid letter.

BERDOE'S WINTER OVER-COATS, really WATERPOOF. —An extensive and superior assortment of first-rate outside garments, adapted for every purpose, and guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever; also of Berdoe's new and universally admired "Pallium," may now be inspected both at his City and West-end establishments. The established reputation for efficiency and respectability of W. Berdoe's well-known garments, obtained by ten years' extensive trial, renders (it is presumed) commendation now unnecessary.—W. BERDOE, Tailor and Over-Coat Maker, 69, Cornhill (north side), and 96, New Bond-street, near Oxford-street (recently opened).

TO PARENTS. — BOYS' CLOTHES. — W. BERDOE, TAILOR, 96, New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill, respectfully and confidently invites the attention of Parents among the Upper Classes to his Economical Scale of Charges for Boys' Clothes, viz., for a Boy 8 years old, Two Guineas the Suit, advancing 3s. for each year beyond that age. A Tunic Suit for a Boy under 8 years, 50s. W. B. trusts that his well-known and long established reputation in this particular department of the trade will continue to prove a sufficient guarantee that any article supplied by him will be such only as will, in all respects, insure perfect satisfaction, and future confidence.

MESSRS. NICOLL, Registered PALETOT Makers, 6th and 7th Vic., cap. 65, and TAILORS to their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, &c., respectfully beg to announce that the same moderate prices are still maintained; and that the Fashionable Winter Over-coat, the Paletot, is made of Llama Cloth, of a substance as suitable for the coming season as that which has been so highly patronised for both its useful qualities and gentlemanly appearance during the late summer months.—To be had only, in London, at 114, Regent-street, and 22 Cornhill; and of the recognised agents in the country.

SHIRTS.—WILLIAM WHITELOCK, 166, STRAND, (established twenty-two years), solicits the attention of Gentlemen to the Shirts he supplies for 6s. 6d. each, including washing. They are made in the Corazza and other new styles, from Marsland's Patent Long-Cloth, with fine linen fronts, &c., and are superior to those usually sold at 8s. 6d.; also all fine Linen ditto, 10s. 6d., usual price, 14s. 6d. Gentlemen waited upon in any part of London, or one sent as sample into the Country Post Free, upon receipt of the amount and 1s. added as part payment of postage. The measure requisite is the neck, chest, and wrist tight.

ST. PAUL'S.—CLOSING FOR THREE WEEKS.

ALBION HOUSE, 77 and 78, St. PAUL'S.—The great and unprecedented patronage bestowed on the new firm of BAILEY and RITCHIE has rendered an enlargement of this already extensive establishment absolutely necessary. Bailey and Ritchie, therefore, respectfully announce to their very numerous customers, and the public generally, that, in order to effect the alterations on a scale commensurate with the occasion, they will be under the necessity of Closing their Premises, from THURSDAY, JANUARY 28th to MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22nd, when they will re-open the same with the most splendid assortment of goods, in Silks, Satins, Velvets, Lyons and Paisley Shawls, Cashmere, Fancy, and Print Dresses; French and British Merinoes; Coburg and Orleans Cloths; Laces, Muslin Collars, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Trimmings, &c. &c.; with every article in Family Drapery, ever exhibited to the British Metropolis.
In order to obviate the great inconvenience to Milliners and Country Customers, sending orders by post, Bailey and Ritchie beg to state they have engaged extensive premises in the City, to which their entire stock must be removed, during the alterations, and all orders will meet with their usual prompt attention.
BAILEY AND RITCHIE.
Albion House, 77 and 78, St. Paul's.

THE LONDON SEASON.
A WORD TO THE LORDS AND COMMONS.
Our rhymes (though address'd to the good Legislature)
Are nothing of any political nature.
'Tis a matter of business on which we have written,
A word to the Lords and the Commons of Britain.
For all in the state are concern'd more or less
With MOSES and SON'S noted Warehouse for dress.
The Season in London once more is begun,
May it be a good season for MOSES and SON!
May the Lords and the Commons returning to town
Visit MOSES and SON at their mart of renown.
E. MOSES and SON would most heartily thank
Their numberless patrons of title and rank,
Whose favours last year were surprisingly great
And such as did honour to men of the state.
And while the proprietors thank them for these,
They solicit new favours from Lords and M.P.'s.
As the Lords and the Gentlemen forming the state
In their nightly discussions are oft detained late,
The elegant wrappers of MOSES and SON
Would protect and prevent any harm being done.
Noble Lords after making long speeches require
Additional warmth in their over attire;
And all who

APHIS VASTATOR, THE SUPPOSED CAUSE OF THE POTATO DISEASE.

IN No. 226, of our Journal, we called attention to the leading features of the disease in the Potato Plant, which has produced such extensive political changes in England, and caused the present disastrous scarcity of food in Ireland. On this occasion, we propose to lay before our readers such information as extended experience has afforded, and to exhibit the figures of the insect, which has been stated by Mr. Alfred Smee * to have caused the mischief.

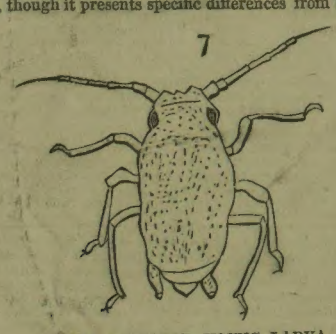
According to Mr. Smee, the disease is no novelty to Europe, as, from the accounts which he has collected of the curl, as described by various authors, it appears that the present malady is probably identical with the disease which threatened the Potato crop about forty or fifty years ago, but which eventually passed away, and was nearly lost. Martius states that the present epidemic existed in Germany since the year 1830, and, in 1842, this author, by order of the Government of Bavaria, wrote one of the most elaborate treatises which has yet appeared upon the subject.

In our former paper, we called attention to Mr. Berkeley's researches, and figured the fungi, which that gentleman so ably described. Berkeley thought that the disease was due to the Botrytis. Martius attributed it to the action of a Fusisporium, of which he has given numerous figures. In our former article, we stated that these fungi were as constant attendants upon the Potato Disease as the ackal upon the lion; and we expressed our disbelief that these fungi actually cause the disease. Mr. Smee has confirmed this view, and, although he has made mention of numerous fungi which he has observed upon the diseased plant, yet he states that they always come after the plant has been damaged, and "eat off, as it were, the soft decaying parts, as fast as they rot."



1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, FUNGI ON DISEASED POTATOES.

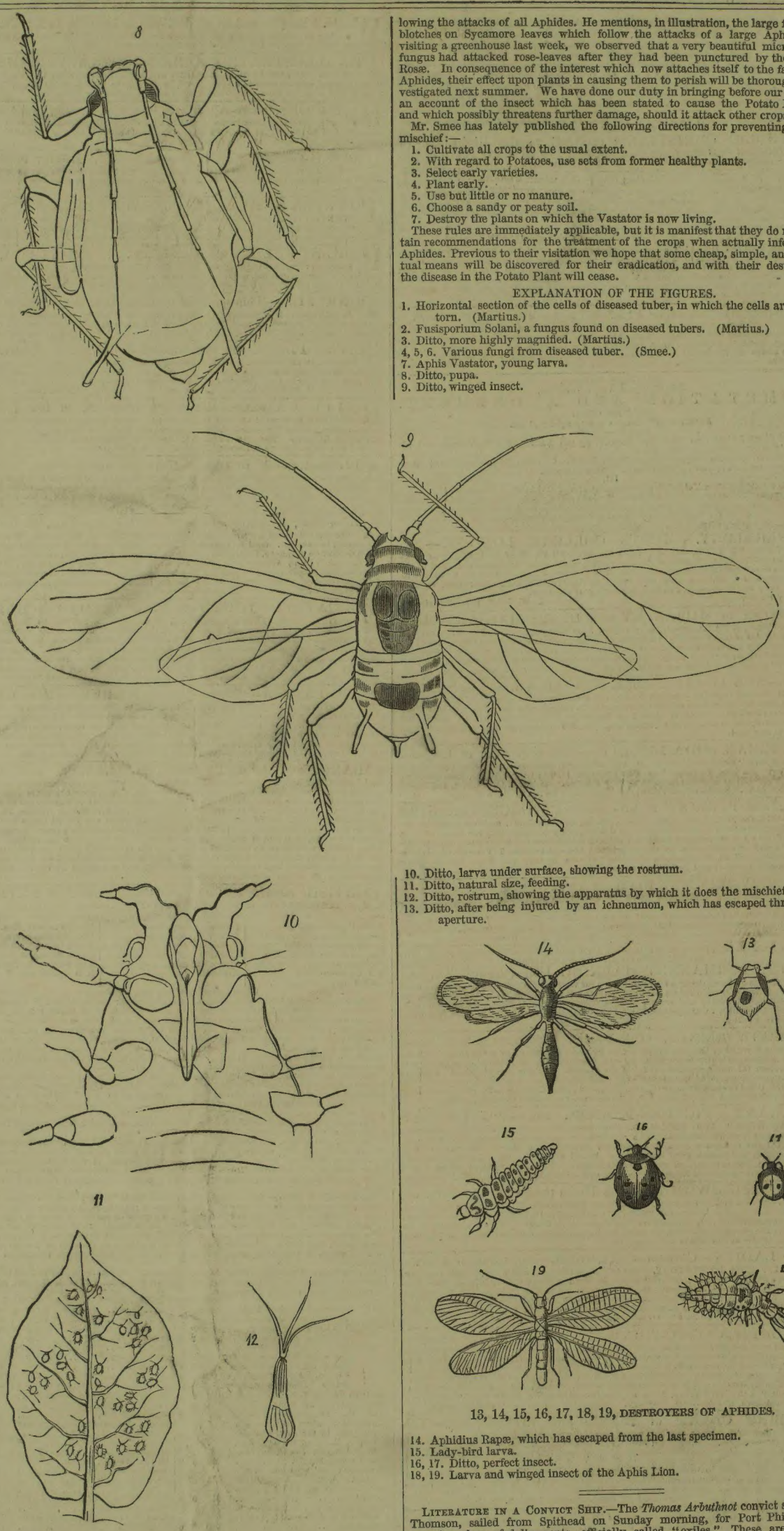
Previously, however, to the occurrence of these fungi, which afford beautiful microscopic objects, Mr. Smee states that he had discovered one particular Aphis which comes before any part of the plant exhibits the malady. This Aphis he has named the Vastator or Destroyer, to mark its injurious action upon numerous articles of human food. It has been previously known to entomologists as attacking the turnip, and named, therefrom, the Aphis Rapæ. It is an insect in some degree resembling the green fly of the geranium, or the Aphis which attacks the rose, though it presents specific differences from both these insects.



APHIS VASTATOR, YOUNG LARVA.

It comes upon the larger leaves of the Potato Plant in the winged state, where it speedily produces numerous young ones, which crawl over the plant. Although this creature prefers the larger leaves, we have seen it sparingly living upon the young shoots of a sprouting Potato. It has a curious apparatus by which it pierces the leaves, sucks the juices, and thus feeds upon that material which is destined to nourish the plant. The piercing apparatus consists of three fine setæ, which lie in the groove of the rostrum, and are thrust out of its apex when it feeds. We have examined the suctorial apparatus in many species, and find the same structure in all; perhaps that of the Aphis Lanigera, the insect which destroys the apple-trees, exhibits it in the most distinct manner.

* "The Potato Plant; its Use and Properties; the Cause of the Present Disease: the Extension of that Disease to other Plants; the Question of Famine arising therefrom; and the Best Means of Averting that Calamity." By Alfred Smee, F.R.S. Illustrated with ten Lithographs. Longman and Co



8, 9, 10, 11, 12, APHIS VASTATOR, IN ALL ITS STAGES.

The Vastator brings forth its young alive. The young ones begin to feed directly they are born. In the first state they are called Larvæ, and in a few days bring forth other young ones. After a time, the rudiments of wings appear, when the creature is said to be a Pupa; and, lastly, it sheds its skin, and emerges with four large wings. In shedding its skin, it parts with the setæ, and the cast slough affords a very beautiful microscopic object. The winged insects, after a slight pause, take flight, and frequently appear in the form of a great cloud, which passes from one part of the country to another, and settling here and there produce the direful mischief which we have already described. According to Mr. Smee, they not only damage the plant for the time being; but they render the plant so debilitated that all future growths are liable to exhibit the disease.

Mr. Smee has found this insect in the turnip, beet, carrot, spinach, tomato, horseradish, celery, and various other esculent plants; and he has described the changes which take place subsequently in these plants as being similar to those observed in the Potato. The turnip rots in the bulb; the carrot rots in its central part; and we observed in one of the poor districts of London numerous carrots which were apparently affected in the manner figured in Mr. Smee's work.

The Vastator is also said to live upon wheat, and we may ask whether the enormous deficiency of wheat which has this year embarrassed France, may not be attributed to this cause. But little at present is known upon the subject, and though, from our own inspection, we are in a condition to state that it does not at this time of the year exist in the wheat round London; yet, the matter will require careful examination as the spring advances. We have this week found the Vastator in the turnip and shepherd's purse, and thus we know that the frost will certainly not altogether prevent the mischief, though it may lessen it by killing many Vastators.

Aphides are greatly kept in bounds by other insects, such as lady-birds, gauze-wings, and minute hymenopterous insects, which deposit their eggs in the Aphis, which turns to a maggot, and gradually eats up the creature, and finally emerges through a small hole in the skin, as a winged insect.

Mr. Smee has called the attention of the naturalist to the growth of fungi following the attacks of all Aphides. He mentions, in illustration, the large fungous blotches on Sycamore leaves which follow the attacks of a large Aphis. On visiting a greenhouse last week, we observed that a very beautiful microscopic fungus had attacked rose-leaves after they had been punctured by the Aphis Rosæ. In consequence of the interest which now attaches itself to the family of Aphides, their effect upon plants in causing them to perish will be thoroughly investigated next summer. We have done our duty in bringing before our readers an account of the insect which has been stated to cause the Potato Disease, and which possibly threatens further damage, should it attack other crops.

Mr. Smee has lately published the following directions for preventing future mischief:—

1. Cultivate all crops to the usual extent.
2. With regard to Potatoes, use sets from former healthy plants.
3. Select early varieties.
4. Plant early.
5. Use but little or no manure.
6. Choose a sandy or peaty soil.
7. Destroy the plants on which the Vastator is now living.

These rules are immediately applicable, but it is manifest that they do not contain recommendations for the treatment of the crops when actually infested by Aphides. Previous to their visitation we hope that some cheap, simple, and effectual means will be discovered for their eradication, and with their destruction the disease in the Potato Plant will cease.

EXPLANATION OF THE FIGURES.

1. Horizontal section of the cells of diseased tuber, in which the cells are partly torn. (Martius.)
2. Fusisporium Solani, a fungus found on diseased tubers. (Martius.)
3. Ditto, more highly magnified. (Martius.)
4, 5, 6. Various fungi from diseased tuber. (Smee.)
7. Aphis Vastator, young larva.
8. Ditto, pupa.
9. Ditto, winged insect.
10. Ditto, larva under surface, showing the rostrum.
11. Ditto, natural size, feeding.
12. Ditto, rostrum, showing the apparatus by which it does the mischief.
13. Ditto, after being injured by an ichneumon, which has escaped through the aperture.

13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, DESTROYERS OF APHIDES.

14. Aphidius Rapæ, which has escaped from the last specimen.
15. Lady-bird larva.
16, 17. Ditto, perfect insect.
18, 19. Larva and winged insect of the Aphis Lion.

LITERATURE IN A CONVICT SHIP.—The *Thomas Arbuthnot* convict ship, Capt. Thomson, sailed from Spithead on Sunday morning, for Port Philip, with a superior class of delinquents, officially called "exiles." These are the first "exiles" sent to the above settlement, which the inhabitants of that respectable place are very wroth at, and have memorialised the Government on the subject. The most ingenious trades and professions are carried on, on board this ship; in fact, all trades in vogue have their representatives on board. The most ingenious affair, however, is a newspaper in manuscript, published every Saturday, having its foreign and domestic correspondence, advertisements, and, indeed, all the necessary accessories to an apparently well-conducted journal. The articles are well written, and the arrangements well made. The name of this paper is the *Citadel*, and the conductors dub the captain of the ship "the governor." The *Citadel*, having no opponents, enjoys a large circulation. The editor is a man who has been of considerable note in the legitimate literary world; but all names and circumstances in connection with their present position are strictly preserved secret with regard to these "exiles," the great majority of whom are juvenile offenders from Millbank, Pentonville, and Parkhurst (Isle of Wight) prisons.—*Times*.

EXPLOSION IN THE STRAND.—On Monday a sudden explosion took place upon the premises in the occupation of Messrs. Pepper and Taylor, printers, of 1, Pickett-street, Strand. A number of men had been engaged during the morning in laying on the gas in the basement. From some cause that could not be correctly ascertained, the lower floor of the premises became filled with gas, and a candle, which had been incautiously taken into the place, was left burning, which caused the gas to explode, at the same time setting the basement in flames, and blowing down the ceiling and partitions on the staircase, and forcing out the skylight in the machine-room. The flames, the instant the windows were blown out, were to be seen rushing out of the openings in the lower part of the building, but they were subdued in the course of an hour and a half. Some idea of the force of the explosion may be formed, when it is stated that a gentleman who was sitting in the building at dinner, was forced out of his chair, and driven against the wall with great violence; at the same time three or four squares of glass were demolished on the premises of Mr. Wilkinson, the chemist, of 248, Strand, and a similar number in the house of Mr. March, ironmonger, of 251. Unfortunately, Messrs. Pepper and Taylor were uninsured.

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